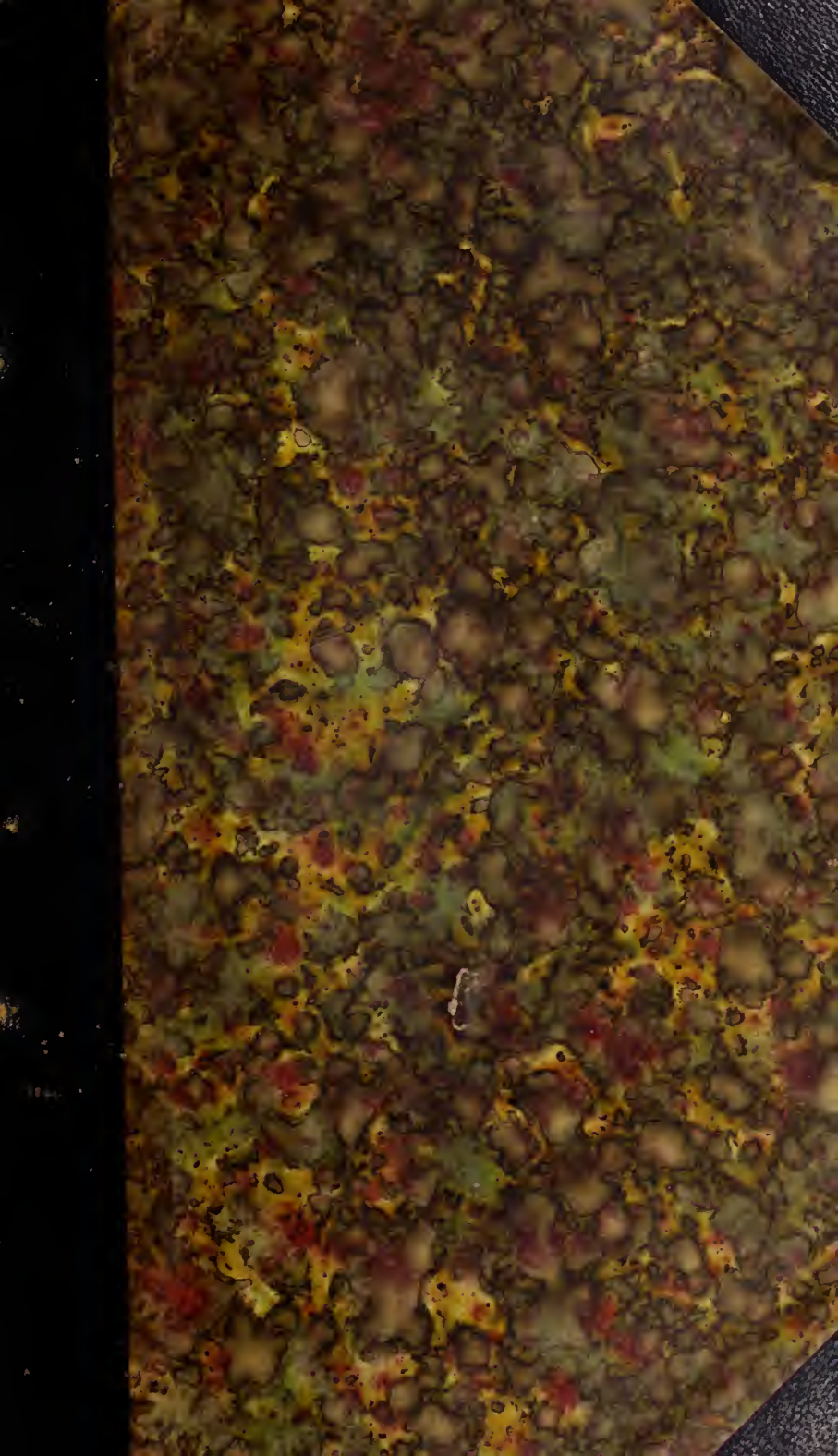




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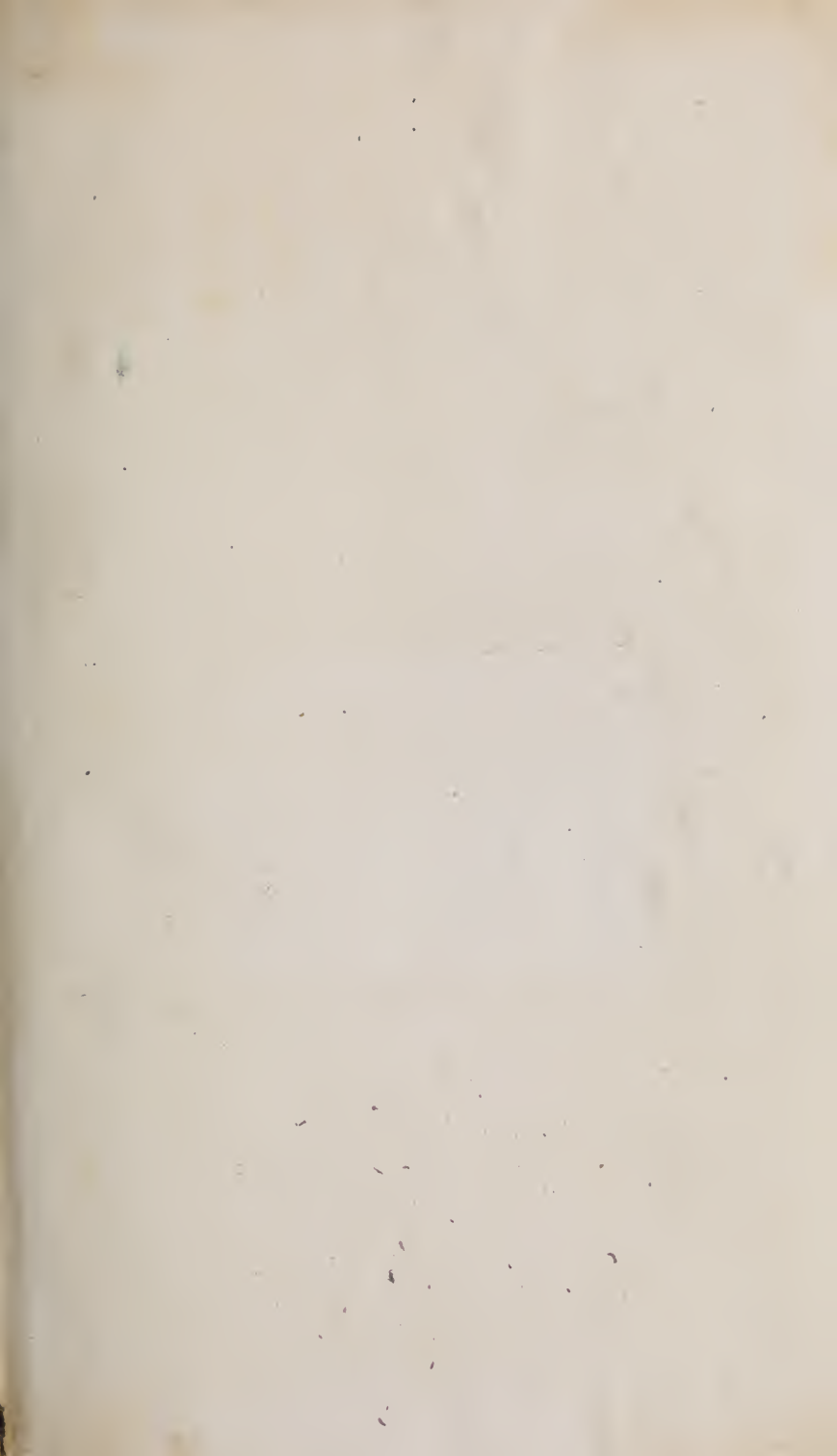
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VOL. XXX.—1854.

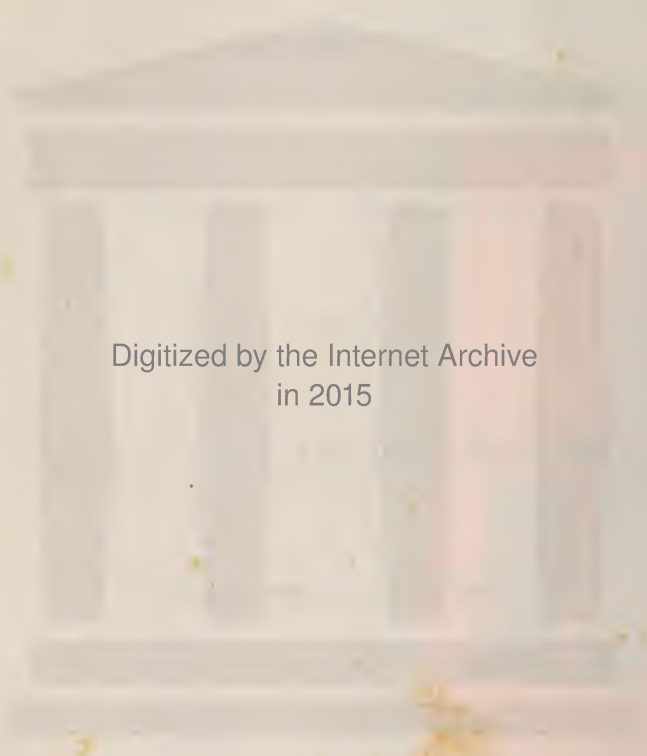
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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXX.]

WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1854.

[No. 1

Decease of Great and Good Friends of this Society.

ANSON G. PHELPS, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE N. Y. STATE COL. SOCIETY.

DURING the year, just passed, many distinguished names have been erased by the hand of death, from the roll of the officers and benefactors of this Society. In the decease of Mr. Phelps, not this Society alone, but very many other benevolent associations are deprived of a firm and constant friend, of one sagacious and wise in council, determined in purpose, never cast down by adverse events, never weary in his endeavors, and prompt and munificent in his donations. Probably no man of our time has exhibited greater capacity and enterprize in business, or dedicated himself with more singleness of purpose, and with a higher and more comprehensive philanthropy to the cause of christianity and mankind. It would require a volume to do any thing like justice to his extraordinary sagacity, activity, inflexibility and energy, to portray his quiet and reserved manner, the busy, thoughtful, cautious expression of his opinions, the evidences of a profound self-reliance and love of duty and the calm cheerfulness with which, amid the variety, complexity, and multiplied responsibilities of his private transactions, he gave large portions of his time to the religious and benevolent institutions of our country. From its

earliest days, Mr. Phelps became interested in the great design of the American Colonization Society, and from the hour when his mind began to discern the grandeur of its enterprize, it received his earnest, watchful, faithful co-operation and support. He continued *unmoved* by the desertion of its friends, the visitations of calamity, and the vehement denunciations of its enemies, well assured that the cause is of God and therefore not to be overthrown. He was one of the Life Directors of this Society ; and was one of the most regular attendants at the stated annual meetings of the Board of which for the last several years he occupied the position of Chairman.

The decease of this eminently pious, intelligent and benevolent man, as it has produced a profound sensation in New York, will be deeply deplored throughout the land. The good people of Liberia, to whom in life and death, he has shown himself so warm and beneficent a friend, will cherish with deep and tender emotions his memory, and cause his name to be perpetuated on the list of her worthiest and greatest benefactors. The following statement announces the noble bequests left by Mr. Phelps to various Religious and Charitable Societies :

From the Commercial Advertiser.

MAGNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—We are informed that the late Anson G. Phelps, after providing amply for his widow, one hundred thousand dollars for each of his children, ten thousand dollars to each of his grand children, and an additional five thousand to each of them, to be paid by the executors, with the injunction from him to use the increase of this fund sacredly for benevolent purposes and transmit to their heirs with the same injunction, and after making several bequests to relations, has left the following sums to various benevolent objects, providing for their payment in instalments during a term of years :

To the American Bible Society,	\$100,000
To the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,	- - - - - 100,000
American Home Missionary Society,	- - - - - 100,000
To literary and theological education in Liberia, Africa, subject to the control of the Executors,	50,000
Union Theological Seminary, N. York,	- - - - - 5,000
Institution for the Blind,	- - - 5,000
New York State Colonization Society,	- - - - - 5,000
Auburn Theological Seminary,	- - - 3,000
Half Orphan Society, Sixth av.	1,000
Colored Orphan Society,	- - - 1,000
Congregational Church, Simsbury, Conn., for the use of the poor,	- - - - - 1,000
	\$371,000

In addition to the above, Mr. Phelps, just previous to his death, placed in the hands of his son \$100,000, the interest to be used at his discretion for the spread of the Gospel, and the principal eventually to be invested equally for the benefit of the American Bible Societies, the A. B. of C. for Foreign Missions.

This disposition of Mr. Phelps's property, including the amount given to each of his twenty-two grandchildren, makes the munificent bequest of \$581,000, for religious and benevolent purposes.

The Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society, at a special meeting convened on the 1st of December, adopted unanimously the following Preamble and Resolutions,—the decease of Mr. Phelps having been announced by the Corresponding Secretary:

In the death of Anson G. Phelps, Esq., the community and the Church of Christ have sustained a great loss. Actively engaged in commercial business for a great length of time, he sustained a uniform and high character for integrity and general influence. Early becoming a member of the christian Church, he exhibited the character of a follower of Christ clearly and consistently, like the "path of the just, shining more and more unto the perfect day," and freely gave his influence and exertions in behalf of the various objects of Christian benevolence and philanthropy, and his name will be found prominent in the records of most of them. Greatly prospered by Providence as to worldly means, he ever liberally and cheerfully contributed to them; but he ever connected therewith the counsels of wisdom, and well directed, active labors for their promotion. There is none among these institutions to which he was more attached and devoted, than that of the Colonization Society, having from the first been its active friend. There are very few in the United States who have devoted so much of pecuniary contributions, time and labor in its behalf, as Mr. Phelps. This Board of managers, in reviewing the many years he was its President, can gratefully testify to the punctuality and efficiency with which he attended to its interests, as well as that of the Parent Society at Washington, whose anniversaries he regularly attended. He was eminently and emphatically the friend of the colored race; and no right appeal in their behalf ever remained without a cordial response from him. A life of well-displayed, uniform, Christian character, and enlarged Christian benevolence, is now ended by a peaceful death in a ripe old age. In view of these considerations, the Board of managers unanimously adopt the following resolutions :

1. *Resolved*, That this Board receive with regret the intelligence of the death of the President, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., on the 30th of November, being a great loss to the Colonization cause, to which, from an early period, and in long continuance, he has been sedulously and efficiently devoted. In their connection with him in the Board, they have always had abundant evidence of his deep interest, wise counsel, liberal contributions, and diligent efforts in behalf of their cause. They remember him also as the consistent and exemplary Christian character, whose influence was felt in every station, while his generous contributions, and personal ef-

forts extended to the different departments of Christian beneficence.

2. *Resolved*, That the members of this Board attend the funeral service at the Mercer street Church to-morrow at three o'clock, and that a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, as an expression of their condolence with them in their bereavement, as well as of sincere and deep respect to his memory.

The funeral of this excellent and lamented friend took place in New York, on the 2d of last month. "According to notification," (says the *Journal of Commerce*,) "the family relatives and immediate connexions of the deceased gentleman assembled at his residence, situated between 30th and 31st streets, on the first avenue, at one o'clock, and there was not a cheek unmoistened with the tears of sorrow or sympathy among those present." The Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., delivered an appropriate and beautiful address. About 75 carriages then proceeded at a slow pace to the Mercer street Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Mr. Prentice is Pastor, and on the way the remains were removed from the hearse and conducted by the following gentlemen as pall-bearers to the family vault in the Marble Cemetery of the 2d avenue—Messrs. Horace Holden, John Adams, William Couch, James R. Gibson, Silas Holmes, Francis Hall, Captain Brumley, and Judge Mason. Great numbers were assembled, waiting the arrival of the procession at the church. A voluntary having been most effectively played and a chant given by the choir, the Rev. Mr. Prentice read several passages of Scripture and made the following pertinent address—

How quickly, my friends, are many of us reassembled at the call of death! But two days ago I had the melancholy satisfaction of addressing not a few of you around the bier of an honored man (the late Russel H. Nevins, Esq.,) who for half a century had been distinguished in

this community for the purity of his character, his mild social virtues and his spotless integrity, usefulness and eminent worth, as a merchant and a citizen.—Hardly had we laid his mortal remains in the dust, when Providence summons us together to perform the same mournful office for another aged and highly honored man, also a leading merchant of this city, and whose name as a Christian philanthropist is like a household word throughout the land. It is not often that a single congregation, or a single community, loses two such members in one week. How rapidly is the elder generation of the merchants of New York—of the enterprising and public spirited men, who have done so much during the last fifty years, to lay the foundations and to build the superstructure of her commercial greatness—passing away! How soon will the last of them be gone!

I regard the death of Mr. Phelps as a very great, and in some respects, irreparable loss. He was a man of singular energy, strength and efficiency of character, both in the sphere of business and in that of Christian beneficence. It will be hard to fill his place. He will be greatly missed in this church and congregation. How will these noble charities, which make an annual visit to this sanctuary, miss his cordial and generous greeting! Only a week ago last Sabbath he sent a donation of \$5,000 to a patriotic, Christian object, whose claims were presented from this pulpit. How these blind children will miss him! They never saw the benignant face, but they well knew the kind voice of their benefactor. How many great and good causes, like Colonization, Temperance, Home and Foreign Missions, will lament him! The news of his death will occasion deep grief in the President's House, and in many humble dwellings in Liberia. Tears will trickle down the sable cheeks of scores of liberated Africans in that distant land, when they learn that the old friend, who helped to purchase their freedom and at whose table they often sat on their way to their new home, is no longer among the living! Many a Foreign Missionary too, will be touched with grateful sorrow in remembrance of his Christian kindness and hospitality. How long will his family and his friends miss him!

But it is impossible for me to say now all I wish to say. I shall take another occasion to express my sense of his worth and of our loss. I will only add, at present, that Mr. Phelps was sustained and

comforted, in his last days, by the Divine Friend, whose Gospel he had so long loved and whose name he had so long borne; that he rested, with a solid hope, upon the Rock of Ages, and that, after a painful illness, he fell asleep, gently as an infant, on the morning of Wednesday last. I doubt not he fell asleep in Jesus—and therefore I cannot utter lamentation to-day. I rather congratulate him, now clothed with immortality, and you, my Christian friends, who mourn his loss—and I congratulate this whole community, that they have such men to dismiss to a better world. This is an hour for praise and thanksgiving—what other power but Christ's Gospel could inspire us with such joy as we feel to-day in the very presence of death? How do all the blessed affections of humanity, how do all the sacred hopes of religion delight to hover around a good man's grave, and there celebrate their grandest triumph? Death is, indeed, the spiritual and everlasting coronation of a good man's life; and all this is because the Son of God hath come into the flesh! All this is because the voice of Him, by whom the world was made and is upheld in being, hath spoken in human language such words as these: *I am the Resurrection and the Life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die!*

The Rev. gentleman was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Spring, and prayer was also offered by the Rev. Dr. Skinner. Four verses commencing "Why should we mourn departing friends," were sung to the tune "Old China," in which the members of the Blind Asylum joined. This Asylum had been a special object of the deceased gentleman's philanthropy, and the inmates were invited most especially to take part in the funeral ceremony.—Their singing was excellent. At the conclusion of the proceedings in the church, the family, relatives and friends of the deceased entered the carriages, and the procession proceeded to the Marble Cemetery in 2d avenue. The remains were inclosed in a metallic coffin covered with cloth, and on it bore the inscription "Anson Green Phelps, died 30th of November, 1853, in the 73d year of his age." The following gentlemen, Ministers, wore white scarfs and black rosettes, as also the pall-bearers: Rev. Dr. Spring, Rev. Dr. Skinner, Rev. Mr. Prentice, and Rev. Dr. Joel Parker. On the company alighting, they entered the cemetery, and after the benediction had been pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Joel

Parker, the coffin was lowered into the family vault, and placed beside that of a daughter many years since deceased.—Tears were in the eyes of many, and there a solemn silence pervaded the scene, which seemed to indicate that all which remained of one beloved, had passed away from human vision. The company then retired and took their respective routes.

We learn from a biographical notice in the Journal of Commerce that Mr. Phelps was born in Simsbury, Conn., in 1780, and that having learned the saddler's trade of his elder brother he subsequently spent two or three years at his business in the South. He then became established in business at Hartford, Conn., and married an amiable young lady, Miss Olivia Eggleston. He early connected himself with the first Congregational Church of the Rev. Dr. Nathan Strong, of Hartford, and took a deep interest in the things of Religion. In 1815 he came to New York and established himself as a dealer in tin plate and heavy metals. He was for some years in partnership with Mr. Peck, and on the retirement of that gentleman, associated with himself his two sons-in-law, Messrs. Dodge and James, and more recently his own and only son, Anson G. Phelps, jr. Of late years he greatly enlarged his business operations, went into various manufactures, added extensively to his real estate in New York, and built up almost exclusively by his enterprize several flourishing manufacturing villages in Connecticut. "His speculations were so numerous," says the Journal of Commerce, "that it would almost be a herculean task to enumerate them;" but we may add, he was wonderfully prospered, and amid all his complicated affairs, his thoughts were much upon better things: he was ready for every Christian work, and the influence of his great example, his benevolent gifts, and munificent bequests, will be full of benefit to the church and the world while the earth shall endure.

The late Honorable Jacob Burnet, LL. D. of Ohio.

This venerable man, full of years and full of honors, whose life was illustrated by many noble services to his country, and by unvarying and efficient regard to the welfare of mankind. On the occasion of his death, in May last, a very able and instructive discourse was delivered by the Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, pastor of the second Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, which, in the language of this discourse, "he had aided to rear and adorn, and in which he had so long been one of the most interested worshippers"—comprising notices of many of the events of his life, and portraying the pure, attractive, patriotic, and christian traits of his character. To the writer, Judge Burnet, was personally well known for many years, both in the great Western City, (Cincinnati,) where he resided, and during his senatorial career in Washington, and has repeatedly gathered from his lips the expressions of his deep and ardent interest in the American Colonization Society; nor can he forget the firmness and liberality with which he defended and sustained its interests in a period of high excitement, and when numerous individuals set themselves in a way against it and sought to cover it with reproach. He repeatedly made large donations to the Society, and was for many years one of its Vice Presidents. We regret our inability to insert the entire biographical sketch of this venerable man from the pen of Dr. Fisher, but must limit ourselves to the following extracts from this just tribute to distinguished talents and very rare public and private worth.

"JACOB BURNET was born in Newark, New Jersey, on the 22d of February, 1770. His father, Dr. William Burnet, of Scotch descent, was a member of the second class that graduated at the College of N. Jersey, in 1749; was elected a member of Congress under the Confederation in the fall

of 1776; the next winter was appointed physician and surgeon general for the Eastern District of the United States—an appointment he held to the close of the war.

"Judge Burnet received his collegiate education at Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., where he graduated with honor in September, 1791. After a year spent there as a resident graduate, he entered the office of Judge Boudinot, of Newark, as a student of law, and under that distinguished lawyer, laid the foundation for his future attainments in his profession. During the year 1795, his health having failed, he traveled extensively, visited the West for the first time, and made choice of Cincinnati as his field of future labor. In May, 1796, he was admitted to the Bar, by the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and immediately moved to this then frontier village. He entered at once upon the practice of his profession, was admitted to the Bar on his arrival, and soon obtained that foremost position as an advocate which he maintained until his retirement from the active duties of his profession. In 1799 he was nominated to the Senate of the United States, and with their advice and consent, appointed by the President, John Adams, one of the legislative council of the second grade of Territorial Government. He continued a very active member of this body until the establishment of a State Government in the winter of 1802-3. During the war in 1812, and subsequently, until he declined a re-election, he was elected to the State Legislature. Retiring from the practice of the law in 1816-'17, he was in 1821 appointed to the Bench of the Supreme Court, and subsequently elected to the same office by the Legislature. In 1828, he was transferred from the Bench to the Senate of the United States. At the expiration of his term of office, he refused to be a candidate for re-election, and ever since rigidly adhered to his purpose of remaining in private life. In 1847, he published his "Notes on the North Western Territory," as his contribution to the history of the West. He departed this life, May 10th, in the 84th year of his age.

"No sooner, however, had independence been achieved, than those great constitutional discussions commenced, which for vigor, comprehensiveness, simplicity, profundity, and adaptedness to the original state of our country, are without a parallel in the world's history. His father was the intimate friend of many of the leading

minds of the revolution. His house was often visited by those whose skill and intelligence were alike successful in the field and in the senate-house. Among these, next to Washington, stood forth that man of giant intellect and wonderful versatility of genius, Alexander Hamilton. Much as we admire the men of world-wide fame, who so recently have passed away from our Senate, yet it cannot well be questioned that in all the attributes of a statesman; in profound and comprehensive views; in that intuition which at a glance saw through the most perplexed and difficult subjects; in that practical tact, which out of confusion educed order, and impressed a united impulse upon a complicated organization, and minds of opposing and diverse views, we have never had a statesman who could rightly challenge superiority to him. It was in occasional association with such men, amidst the stirring discussions of that day, that the early manhood of Judge Burnet was formed. It was his rare fortune to listen to Washington, in the delivery of his inaugural, when he took his seat as the first President of the United States. It was his still rarer fortune to listen again to the tones of that voice, when calmly, solemnly, and impressively, the Father of his Country took leave of public life, and gave to us and to the future that farewell address,—every word of which should be, not written in letters of gold on that lofty obelisk a nation rears to his memory, but engraved on the memory of every child that shall be born on this wide domain, and wrought as living lessons of wisdom into the manhood of all our country.

“These various associations, this peculiar discipline, these early instructions, were the training of the all-wise Jehovah, for the wide and important sphere which Judge Burnet was appointed to fill. They give breadth, consistency, and strength to his whole character. They prepared him for just that position which he subsequently occupied, and in which he became the benefactor of this entire North West. In the founding of a State, it is essential that there should be men of brawny muscle, to fell the forests and overcome the physical obstacles that oppose the entrance of civilization; it is essential there should be men of speculation and enterprise, to plan, purchase, and improve. It is always necessary that the minister of Jesus should be there to assist in laying the foundations for the upbuilding of religious institutions. But in addition to these, and others, it is

equally essential there should be some men of accurate scholarship, of profound and comprehensive legal knowledge, of practical tact and enterprise in the business of legislation, to lay the foundations of the law in wise constitutions, and adapt the new political institutions to the original circumstances of a yet unformed community. The training to which Judge Burnet was early subject, was of just the kind adapted to mold him for such a high position. He who believes in a divine providence, will see in this the hand of God, and the heart of God's kindness.”

Judge Burnet was one of the pioneers in the settlement of Ohio, and of his establishment in that state, Mr. Fisher says :

“We have seen him amidst the influences of childhood, youth and early manhood. Let us pass on now at a single stride from the refinement and cultivation of his early home, to the rudeness of life in the forest and the wilderness. Fifty-seven years ago this month, he was admitted to the bar in his native State. Fifty-seven years ago this summer, he began his professional life in this place. A few score huts and rude frame buildings, with the log fort Washington, composed the village. The inhabitants, including the garrison, numbering not more than 600. The entire white population of the whole North-West did not amount to 15,000. But Wayne had compelled the Indian to bury the tomahawk. The peace of 1795 had given the land rest from its savage aborigines.—The beginnings of mighty states were here. And here was the field, and this was the home for such a man to perform the work of assisting to lay the foundations of civil society for these oncoming millions.

“We are at once struck by two things which marked his early career. Although feeble in health, yet he at once addressed himself to the duties of his profession.—His commanding talents, his ripe scholarship, his brilliancy and success as an advocate, from the first secured to him an extensive practice. He traveled to Marietta, Detroit and Vincennes, in order to attend the courts held in those places.—By bridle paths, by blazed trees, fording streams, through the deep wet soil, often camping on the ground, this young lawyer, in delicate health, but with indomitable enterprise and perseverance, prosecuted his work. He ate no bread of idleness; he shunned no just responsibility.—

He took long journeys on professional business, when scarcely able to sit on his horse. He appeared in court, and prosecuted important suits, when in no condition to leave his bed. He not only grappled with the difficulties attending the performance of his duties as a lawyer, over this immense and unsettled North-West, but he cheerfully engaged in the business of legislation, and superadded the labors of council to the incessant toils of an advocate. Before such decision, industry and perseverance, difficulties vanished. The young man who came here with the assurance of a brief life, gradually hardened his constitution, and triumphed over disease, until for many years he has walked these streets, to all outward appearance, one of the most hale and vigorous."

With two other brief extracts from Dr. Fisher's excellent discourse, we must conclude our too brief notice of a man who was an honor to his country, and who has left a bright and imperishable example.

"It is now more than twenty years since Judge Burnet retired from public life. He had already passed his three-score years when he sought to spend the evening of his days in the quietude of his family circle. During this long period, while his sun has been slowly and calmly descending in the West, he has not been an indifferent spectator of the progress and of the changes which have not always amounted to progress in the State and Church. His interest in the movements and great enterprises of society suffered no abatement. His name stands connected with many of our most interesting and beneficent institutions. He did not soon grow old. His eye was as bright, his form as erect, his spirits as animated, his interest in the young as intense at eighty as at thirty. He moved among the present generation as one of the past, and yet one of the present—a link that connected the life of the pioneers with the mighty march of the populous city. Since his retirement from active service—since he has been an old man in years—he has witnessed the entrance of one hundred and thirty thousand people into this city as their permanent abiding place. Amidst the unceasing roar and restless activity of a great city, he looked back to the time when on the same spot the forest spread forth its giant arms and claimed suprema-

cy. What a change since, fifty-seven years ago, he climbed the steep river bank and found himself among a few cabins in the wild and almost unbroken wilderness!

"Permit me now, before I conclude, to present together a few points in his character of chief interest, and thus prepare our minds for the lessons of wisdom which such a history is adapted to teach. Such a man, living so long, occupying such a position, impresses the image of himself upon many minds. There are no new points of character to be marked. The life of eighty-three years is long enough and conspicuous enough to be read of all men.

"In form he was erect, his countenance animated, his eye at times intensely piercing. His very walk, his first appearance, told the stranger that he was no ordinary man.

"In manners he was dignified and courteous to all. Reared in the school of Hamilton and Washington, he had the manners of that age rather than of this. He was affable and unassuming. There was the simplicity of true greatness in his character and tastes. His colloquial powers were uncommonly fine. He conversed with great fluency, and expressed himself in ordinary conversation with the precision, polish and energy of an accomplished orator. In the latter years of his life, when the conversation turned upon the past, upon the men of former times with whom he became acquainted in his youth, he often launched forth in description of scenes and characters, which for brilliancy and power I have rarely heard equalled."

"In religion he was first of all a firm believer in the truth of Christianity and inspiration of the Bible. He received this Book as the only inspired and infallible revelation of the will of God. Modern theorists, and modern theories, exalting Milton and Plato to the same position with God's word, were his abhorrence.—He studied the Bible critically, and whoever will consult the notes to his work on the North-West, will understand the acumen and research which he sometimes brought to solve the difficulties of the Sacred Word. He read theology as a science, sufficiently to understand the variations which characterise the different systems of the evangelical churches. He held, in the main, to the doctrines of the Westminster Assembly, as the most consistent unfolding in any of the uninspired formularies of the theology of the Bible."

[For the African Repository.]

Journal of Five Years Residence in Liberia.—Extracts.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

ARRIVAL—FIRST OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS.

November 16, 1843. At day-break, this morning, I first beheld the bold promontory of Cape Mesurado, after having spent fifty-three days on the stormy ocean—an uncommonly long passage, from the tediousness and monotony of which I rejoiced in the prospect of being soon relieved. It was a delightful morning. The sun arose in splendor, not apparently from the bosom of the broad ocean, as I had been accustomed to see him rise for nearly eight weeks previously, but from behind the green hills of Liberia, which presented a panoramic view of attractive beauty.—In consequence of light winds, we were not able to reach the anchorage until about 3 o'clock, P. M., and it was nearly night, when, in company with the captain of the barque, I landed on the beach, and first pressed the soil of Africa. After a pleasant interview with Gov. Roberts, General Lewis, and Dr. Day, (my predecessor,) whom we met on the beach, we returned to the vessel for the night. We found at anchor in the harbor (or roadstead,) two American men-of-war, the *Saratoga* and the *Decatur*, an American barque, an English brig, and a Colonial schooner.

17th. This morning I came ashore, and took up my residence at the government house at Monrovia, as an inmate of the family of Governor Roberts, whom I find to be a very intelligent and agreeable gentleman, and with whom I am pleased to be associated. I am encouraged to believe that I shall find in both the Governor and his excellent lady, kind and sympathising friends, whose attentions will, in some measure, tend to remove those feelings of

sadness, which, at times, especially in sickness, my philosophy may not be sufficient to prevent. In regard to the appearance of the country, and of the town of Monrovia, I have been agreeably disappointed. I find a beautiful country, consisting, not as some suppose, of arid plains and burning sands, but of hills and valleys, covered with the verdure of perpetual spring. I find a neat little town, regularly laid off, and containing several large stone buildings, among which are a courthouse, three churches, and a number of dwelling houses well furnished. I find a community apparently intelligent, enterprising, contented, and happy; some of whom live in a style of ease and affluence, which does not comport with the contracted views of those persons who regard a residence in Africa as necessarily associated with the almost entire privation of the good things of this life. To the north and east of the town, a rich, verdant, and apparently impenetrable forest is presented to the view; and on the south and west, is the broad Atlantic, the rolling surf of which breaks against the rocky base of the Cape, producing a roaring noise, like the sound of a distant cataract.

18th. Yesterday evening, the U. S. ship *Macedonian*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Perry, anchored in the roadstead; and to-day we were honored with a visit from Com. Perry, Capt. Mayo, of the *Macedonia*, Capt. Tattnell, of the *Saratoga*, Capt. Abbott, of the *Decatur*, and several other officers; all of whom seemed to be much pleased with their reception, and expressed themselves as being agreeably disappointed in the appearance of the town and the people.

19th. *Sunday.* This morning the sun arose in more than usual splendor. The air was remarkably soft and balmy. The singing of the birds, and the roaring of the ocean, contrasted with the solemn stillness that prevailed throughout the town, together with the beautiful appearance of the distant hills and forest trees, and the great variety of lovely flowers, produced in my mind a train of sweet and profitable reflections and meditations, and tended to exalt my affections from nature up to nature's God. I felt that it was the Sabbath, the holy day of the Lord, and I prayed to be enabled to spend this, my first Sabbath in Africa, to the honor and glory of my heavenly Father. In the forenoon, I heard a good sermon by the Rev. J. W. Roberts; and in the afternoon, a clear and practical discourse by the Rev. Amos Herring.—The neatness of dress of all the members of the congregation, and the attention and decorum that was observed during divine service, reminded me that I was worshipping with an assembly of persons who reverence the Lord's day, and who exhibit a becoming respect for themselves and their neighbors, as well as for the institutions of Christianity. Indeed, I never observed more solemnity, and apparently more genuine religious feeling in any community, on the Sabbath day, than I have witnessed during this day; which fact is, to me, highly gratifying and very encouraging. The ringing of the church-bells at the hour for preaching, reminded me more forcibly of my distant native land and home, and more sensibly impressed on my mind the reality of my situation. For a time, I felt somewhat sad at the thought that perhaps I may never again hear the "church-going bells" of my native land; but I tried to banish every feeling of gloom, and to throw myself on the goodness and

mercy of Him, in the order of whose providence I have been borne to this far-off land, as I trust for some good end; and I prayed that I might be enabled to maintain my christian character, and be made useful to those among whom I have been called to perform the arduous and responsible duties of my profession.

20th. To-day, we had another visit from Com. Perry, accompanied by several other officers of the squadron. In company with Governor Roberts and several other citizens of Monrovia, we visited the residences of several of the principal families. It was truly delightful to see the neatness and taste which were exhibited in the different houses that we visited.—All were well furnished, and everything seemed to be in good order, and looked very comfortable. Cheerfulness seemed to be depicted on every countenance; and happiness seemed to reside in every dwelling.

21st. To-day, Governor Roberts gave a dinner to the officers of the squadron. Com. Perry, Capt. Mayo, Capt. Abbott, and about fifteen other officers were present, together with about as many of the citizens of Monrovia. Everything passed off very pleasantly. The distinction of color was apparently forgotten. Friendship and sociality seemed to be the order of the day. Several toasts were given after the cloth was removed, among which was one by Com. Perry in honor of Mrs. Roberts, which was heartily responded to by the company, and handsomely acknowledged by the Governor.

22nd. This afternoon, Governor Roberts went on board the *Macedonian*, with the view of going down the coast, as far as Berryby, below Cape Palmas. On his arrival on board the vessel, he was honored with a salute of eleven guns. Dr. Day

also left to-day ; also Dr. Johnson, who has been stopping at Monrovia for the last week. Dr. Day seems not to have suffered very much in this country ; but Dr. Johnson is in very feeble health. Both of these gentlemen have resided several years in Liberia ; the latter for the last two or three years as principal of a school on Factory Island, near the mouth of the St. John's river. By the departure of these two physicians, I am left alone—dependent on my own resources in sickness.—But thanks to an over-ruling Providence, I do not yet require the attention of any of the faculty, for my health continues very good. In regard to manner of living, I do not vary much from my former manner of living in the United States. The Governor's lady keeps a good table, and I am sometimes tempted to eat rather heartily, especially at dinner, which, I

think should be the lightest meal in this climate. I came to Africa with the impression that a little wine or brandy would be necessary as a preservative of health ; but I am now satisfied that neither is necessary, except in sickness, and then only when a stimulant is required. I find that total abstinence is the best for me.

The weather, since my arrival, has been very pleasant ; the average temperature of the atmosphere about 82° at noon, in the shade. We have had several slight showers of rain ; with a pleasant sea-breeze during the principal part of the day. Altogether, I find the climate much more agreeable than I expected. So far as the pleasantness of the climate and weather is concerned, I think I would prefer a residence in Liberia to one in any part of the United States.

(To be continued.)

[From the Western New-Yorker.]

African Colonization.

NUMBER 1.

THE planting of Christian civilization and freedom upon the shores of Africa, is one of the noblest schemes which the philanthropy of our age has undertaken. It claims our favor on various accounts. It is a work for the Christian missionary ; for the friend of civilization, commerce and the arts ; and for the republican propagandist.—The Christian sees in it the beginning of the fulfilment of the prophecy—"Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hands unto God." The statesman sees in it a prospect of developing the resources of a continent which even Anglo-Saxon energy could not so much as penetrate, and of raising a population that has been from all antiquity degraded. The lover of freedom exults at see-

ing men whose ancestors from time immemorial have been slaves—slaves to barbarian despots or civilized masters—now governing themselves as citizens of a free republic.

The African continent, with a soil of unequalled fertility, vast mineral wealth, and a climate salubrious to its native population, is inhabited by about 150 millions of Mehommedans and heathens. Their slavery, idolatry, devil-worship, witchcraft, polygamy, human sacrifices and cannibalism, make a picture too disagreeable to encourage our curiosity. Says Dr. Goheen, a Methodist missionary physician : "Slavery in the United States in its worst form and under the lash is not as bad as slavery here in its mildest form. It is a well-known truth that in Western Africa nine-tenths of the whole pop-

ulation are in a state of slavery. The females are sold at an early age, to be, when grown up, wives or beasts of burden, as their proprietors may require. If the majority here were not slaves, how would they ever get into the foreign slave-dealer's hands? They are sent in hundreds from the interior to the slave factories and sold. They are not deprived of their liberty when they leave these shores; they only change masters. Slaves they are, and such they have been to the most savage rulers, who inflict upon them the severest punishments, and feel free to kill, to eat, or to throw them upon the funeral-pile at pleasure."

We sometimes hear slavery spoken of as a vice of civilized men peculiarly. This is not so; civilization is opposed to it, restrains its legitimate horrors, and tends to its removal. Yet it is true that there is a barbarism too savage for slavery. And such barbarism is not unknown in Africa. Said the King of Dahomey to Governor Abson, of Cape Coast Castle, when asked if his going to war was not to obtain captives to sell to the slave-dealer: "I have killed many thousands without thinking of the slave-market; I shall kill many thousands more. Some heads I place at my door; others I throw into the market-place, that people may stumble over them. This gives a grandeur to my customs; this makes my enemies fear me; and this pleases my ancestors, to whom I send them. Dahomeans do not make war to make slaves, but to make prisoners to kill at the customs."

Says Rev. I. L. Wilson: "The story that the King of Dahomey has his yard paved with human skulls is no fable. There are Europeans

on the coast who have seen it, and can bear witness to the truth of the statement." Says Dr. Bowditch, a British agent of 1819: "The King of Ashantee, otherwise a very amiable and benevolent sovereign, on the death of his mother devoted 3000 victims to water her grave, 2000 of whom were Fantee prisoners, and the rest levied in certain proportions on the several towns." At the death of the late King, in 1844, 1000 were sacrificed.

Such facts give us a glimpse of the "gross darkness" that covers the African continent. This very darkness has made a very strong call upon Christian sympathy for missionary effort. There has been found in the African much accessibility to religious instruction; the influence of the gospel upon the recaptured Africans of Sierra Leone and Liberia has been wonderful. But, on the other hand, the climate of the African coast, with its special hostility to the white man, has been a source of discouragement. The number of devoted men and women who have laid down their lives in this cause, or returned more or less disabled for life, has been very great. And still they go. The climate, however, is not unfavorable to the colored race of this country, and many of the missionaries are now colored men.

NUMBER II.

It is every way desirable that Africa should be peopled, civilized, free and Christian. A large and most valuable part of the earth, the treasures of whose soil and mines might give subsistence to vast multitudes of peaceful and industrious inhabitants, is now going to waste, occupied by idle and vicious savages. Its people—now suffering

in a slavery to king, priest, and devil, so degraded and abject that a change to the Brazilian mines can scarcely be for the worse—are men who; in a few generations, with good teaching and good examples, might be fit to exercise, as some native born Africans at this day do, the privileges of republican citizens. Its cruel heathenism might give place to Christianity.

Apparently, the only practicable way of bringing this about is by planting colonies of civilized colored men on that continent, to develop the resources of the country and spread civilization among the natives. This may be done, too, in such a way as to spread the blessings of free government in that oppressed country; for the only civilized people that can colonize it are colored people; and of them the most highly civilized, and therefore the most influential, are those who go from the United States, acquainted with republican institutions.—This acquaintance with republican institutions makes the free colored people of the United States, though shut out from office, and depressed in social position, really better fitted for free government than the nations of Continental Europe. This has been demonstrated. Republicanism, which withers and dies at once in Europe; which in Spanish America degenerates into military dictatorship; which among the refined and cultured Asiatics is well nigh inconceivable, is already planted, rooted, and growing in the soil of Africa. The two model republics are the United States and Liberia.

Neither civilization nor freedom, however, is sufficient without the gospel; without it they are not secure. But the colonies may be

Christian colonies. The civilized colored people are acquainted with the gospel; and by the help of other Christians they can spread it. Through them the Christian world can work without the fearful sacrifice of life that would be otherwise necessary. Native youth can be trained up in colony schools, and then go out to teach their countrymen.

The plan of missionary colonies, so often advocated, has usually been found impracticable. It is difficult to get a sufficient number of colonists willing to go from countries where their situation is more favorable, as to social advantages or ease in getting a living, to where it is less so. To get colonists to go from Europe or Asia to America is easy; but it is not so easy to get colonists from the United States who will submit to inconveniences of European subjects, or enter into competition with the poorly-paid artisan or laborer of Asia.

In the case of African colonization, however, there is a great positive advantage on the side of Africa which must ere long swell the tide of emigration thither, as it now sets in upon us from Europe and Asia. That is the great ease of obtaining a living. The soil is wonderfully fertile. The kinds of food best suited to the climate grows so luxuriantly that the lazy savage never suffers for want of food, and the civilized farmer can raise an abundance with great ease. There is no winter to provide for, no frost to hurt the crops. The commerce of the country, now highly profitable, increases as the slave-trade is broken up. Iron is there in ore so rich as scarce to need the furnace; and the gold of Guinea must one

day give employment to the machinery of civilized miners. With all this, the climate excludes the white man's competition.

It is not merely the high rate of wages and the low price of land that brings the thousands of Europe day after day to our shores; there is also a wish to stand erect or rise among one's fellows—a longing for liberty, equality and distinction. In the case of emigration to Africa, this is not wanting. The free colored man, oppressed by social disadvantages which shut him out entirely from office, and almost entirely from all profitable employment not of a more or less menial character, holds here a very unfavorable position.—Comparing the statistics of crime among the whites and free blacks, we get a sad proof that the black man's social inequality tends to perpetrate his degradation, while his liberty gives fuller scope to criminality. It is hard for him to rise with so much against him. The brawny European crowds him out of employment; the white man jostles him on the sidewalk, browbeats and insults him; his children are taunted with their color, and, however worthy, cannot go into society with the white man's child. What says the colored man himself in the Liberian Declaration of Independence? "We the people of the Republic of Liberia were originally the inhabitants of the United States of North America. In some parts of that country we were debarred by law from all the rights and privileges of men; in other parts, public sentiment, more powerful than law, frowned us down. We were everywhere shut out from all civil office. We were excluded from all participation in the government. We were taxed without our consent. We were compelled to

contribute to the resources of a country which gave us no protection. We were made a separate and distinct class; and against us every avenue to improvement was effectually closed. Strangers from all lands, of a color different from ours, were preferred before us."

The state of things here portrayed makes it highly desirable for the colored man to go where he can have a nationality of his own, with no superior caste to keep him down; where, from being neglected or despised by the many, or, scarcely less humiliating, petted as a protégé by a few, he may come to take his part with acknowledged equals in managing a free Republic; where, from a menial or dependent position, he may come to be looked up to by thousands of his race, as a protector from their own lawless tyrants, a deliverer from their own degrading superstitions.

These things tend to make Christian colonization, which is so difficult in other heathen countries, not merely possible in Africa, but easy. Every natural advantage tends to set the stream in that direction; and it only needs to wear itself a deeper channel, which it is daily doing, and emigration to Africa must become a mighty flood. Those who know that emigration from Britain increased from less than 15,000 in 1825, to 366,000 in 1852—more than 24-fold in 27 years; who know that the British Commissioners of Emigration could trace nearly five million dollars sent in 1851 to bring Irishmen out of Ireland; who have seen even the long-secluded Chinaman catching the fever of emigration and venturing boldly across the great Pacific, need have no doubt that when the way is fairly opened, African colonization

will be not only possible and easy, but irresistible. Through the self-sacrificing labors, the disease and death of many noble men, who dug in faith and prayer its channel, the once tiny rivulet has become a river, bearing blessings on its placid bosom. It wears its way ever deeper and deeper, swelling with every

year; and soon it shall have swept away the last obstruction by which its current has been stayed.

With this sketch of the work to be done, and the agency that stands ready to do it, we shall next glance at the efforts to bring the workmen and the work together.

S. M.

[From the Indiana State Sentinel.]

Correspondence between President Roberts and Governor Wright.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, July 5th, 1853.

HIS EXCELLENCY, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, *Governor of the State of Indiana, United States of America:*
SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's favor of the 25th of last March, communicating to me the action of the Indiana Legislature in reference to the purchase of a tract of land in Liberia for a settlement of colored persons emigrating from that State; and expressing a desire that the Grand Cape Mount country be granted for that purpose.

Your Excellency refers to a communication addressed to me, on this subject, "a number of months since," which I regret to say has not come to hand; and the letter, to which this is a reply, conveys to me the first official notice I have had of the proceedings of the Indiana Legislature in regard to this subject.

I have laid your Excellency's letter before the gentlemen who are associated with me in the Government, and its contents have been considered with that attention which their importance demands; and I am requested to assure your Excellency that the sympathy and kind feelings entertained by the Government and people of Indiana toward

this infant Republic, and the cause of African Colonization, are duly appreciated by the citizens of Liberia, and that the Government here will do all in its power to further the views of the Indiana Legislature in regard to a settlement in Liberia for the use and benefit of the colored people of that State who may emigrate hither.

The Government, however, deeply regret, that in view of several important considerations, your Excellency's proposition, in regard to the purchase of Grand Cape Mount, cannot be acceded to.

It is now more than two years since the subject of forming a settlement there has engaged the attention of our Legislature; and at its session in December last, I was authorized to commence the work. But unfortunately, just about that time, disputes arose between certain of the chiefs of that district, which resulted in war, and compelled the Government for a time to abandon its purpose. These difficulties, I am happy to say, are now being terminated, and we hope soon—provided funds can be raised for that purpose—to proceed to the organization of a settlement at that place.

Few places, if any, in Liberia, possess greater advantages—agri-

cultural and commercial, than Grand Cape Mount, and for which it is highly valued by the people of Liberia. It was for many years the focus of the African slave trade. The inhabitants are perhaps the most intelligent and warlike of all the tribes of this part of the coast; therefore, to obtain the jurisdiction of the territory, thereby abolishing the slave trade, the Government of Liberia—aided, to be sure, by the American Colonization Society—has expended a large sum of money.

In view of this consideration, as also in view of the agricultural and commercial importance of the location for a new settlement, public sentiment here is opposed to transferring it for the exclusive use and benefit of emigrants from any individual State of the Union. Objection, on the score of policy, is also urged against that part of the act of the General Assembly, which proposes—as we understand it—to grant one hundred acres of land to each family emigrating from the State of Indiana. Such grants would, more than likely, engender jealousies on the part of emigrants from other States, which might lead to serious embarrassments. It is therefore thought, in respect to the quantity of lands assigned emigrants, all should be placed on the same footing, and that those grants should be made by the Government here.

We consider ten acres of land in Liberia quite sufficient to support any ordinary sized family. Those of course, who have means, and propose to engage extensively in agricultural pursuits will require more, which can easily be obtained from the government.

Another important consideration connected with forming new settle-

ments, is the security of the settler against the rapacity and treachery of the natives. To occupy a space of one hundred acres to each family would leave the settlers more exposed than past experience justifies. The massacre of a number of our citizens, by the natives, two years since at the new settlement of Fish-town is a warning we should not fail to heed in future.

Were the Indiana State Colonization Board to plant a settlement at Cape Mount, or any other point on this coast, twenty-five or thirty miles remote from any civilized town or village of the Republic, it would be absolutely necessary to fortify the place, and to employ some forty or fifty old residents, accustomed to the climate, and familiar with the character of the natives, to accompany the new-comers, to attend them while passing through the acclimating fever, and protect them during the time, against the treachery of the natives, whose cupidity, as with all savages, is too easily excited. Such, sir, are the dangers and difficulties to be provided against, and overcome, in forming new settlements on this coast.

I am requested to suggest to your Excellency, the following accommodation of the subject of a settlement at Grand Cape Mount, which will probably meet the views of the general assembly in carrying out their philanthropic objects in regard to colonizing the colored people in Africa, viz: That the Indiana State Colonization Board aid the Government of Liberia—to the amount of three thousand dollars—in making the necessary defensive preparations, and the employment of a sufficient number of men, six months, for the protection of the settlement;

in consideration of which, emigrants from the State of Indiana shall be located there under the arrangements now existing with respect to emigrants between this government and the American Colonization Society. This will not effect any additional inducement the Indiana Colonization Board may hold out to emigrants from that State—the quantity of lands to such as deserve and require it, can readily be increased by purchase from the government, at moderate prices, as may be agreed upon between the government and the State Colonization Board.

With sentiments of high regard and esteem, I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's

Ob't humble servant,
J. J. ROBERTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Sept. 27th, 1853.

HIS EXCELLENCY, J. J. ROBERTS,
President of the Republic of Liberia:
SIR:—Your favor of the 5th of July, has been received, and we cannot but express our regret that the object of our communication has not been attained.

We have submitted your letter to the State Board of Colonization for their consideration, and the result of their action on the proposition you submit, is that they respectfully decline further action on the subject of a settlement at Grand Cape Mount, and have requested me to inform you of the result.

We desire a *location* for a settlement for the benefit of our colored people, that we may give a tangible form to our doings in this enterprise. Public sentiment in the State of Indiana, *requires practical results*, and the clear evidences of the utility of our appropriations,

made from time to time, to carry on this enterprise, which can best be done by founding a settlement and fostering it. However, we would be pleased to aid you in establishing the necessary defences at Grand Cape Mount, had we the power to do so; but the Board is bound by the terms of the law, a copy of which we herewith enclose, and beyond which we do not feel at liberty to go. But we have no hesitancy in expressing the opinion that the future legislatures of the state, will not be wanting in attention to *your demands* for such purpose, provided you create the necessity therefor, by giving our colored people a *proper lodgment* within your territory.

Whilst we decline from want of legal power, to accede to your proposition, we will await with interest any communication, relating to a good location for a settlement, where you can give our people title to lands, according to the terms of our appropriation law, which cannot be changed until the meeting of our general assembly in 1855, our sessions being biennial.

It is unfortunate that you have misunderstood the import of our proposition, in regard to a location for our proposed settlement, in that you conceive that we wish to exercise original jurisdiction over the lands devoted to our use; had you received our first communication you could not have formed this conclusion, for we stated therein, as we now state, that we desire simply to have a portion of the newly purchased territory devoted to our use; for which your government should issue patents, to be countersigned by us, and then distributed to our emigrants in such quantity as justice to them might demand. We do not

wish to embarrass the movements of your Government in this matter, by the introduction of new measures with which you cannot agree; but we must express the hope that a reasonable effort will be made to accommodate the economy of the proposed settlement to our views and plans.

We will, therefore, continue to cherish the expectation that, although you have thought it best not to grant us a location at Grand Cape Mount, as we were led to expect by your former communication, you will on more mature reflection, think it politic to point out and grant some other location where the emigrants from Indiana, who are now in Liberia, and those who will hereafter emigrate thereto, may settle together, if such should be their choice.

It gives us pleasure to state that an interest amongst the colored people of Indiana, in regard to the future prosperity and success of your Republic has been awakened, and that many of our respectable and reflecting people of color are now seriously talking of emigrating. In addition to the number who have gone from this State, we expect to

place amongst you fifty or sixty persons within the year 1853, for whose proper accommodation it is reasonable we should feel some solicitude.

Several of the states have their distinct settlements in Liberia. Indiana is the first State that has adopted a constitutional state organization, and has at this time a perfect and thorough system by which every part of the State is appealed to, to carry forward the enterprise.

It is the ardent desire of the State Board to send you that class of emigrants that are well educated and instructed, competent to aid in giving strength and order to your rising and flourishing State.

The State Board will be happy to hear from you at all times, and to have the benefit of your counsel in carrying forward this movement: the separation of the two races—the founding of a republic for the colored man, which, under the blessings of Providence, has been thus far so signally successful.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

On behalf of the Board.

An Interesting Incident.

UPON one occasion of visiting Soombia to preach, one of the head men, the second in authority, left the place of meeting, being offended because Mr. B. brought no present with him. On the succeeding Sabbath, as he, Mr. B., left his canoe, so wearied with three services that he doubted whether he ought not to return home without attempting another, he heard a wailing for the

dead coming from the house of this man. Mr. Brooks thus describes the scene that followed, after sending for this chief:

"He led me instantly to the house of mourning, and truly it was such. Two or three had recently died out of the family, and been buried in a small yard by the house. Their loud and indescribable wailing, mixed with sobs, their faces and voices...

bathed in tears, so affected me that I shall not soon forget that scene of sadness. Truly they sorrowed as they who have no hope, no Saviour, no God, no heaven; all was dark, hopeless and comfortless sorrow. The house in which the dead lay was full of these hopeless, Godless heathen; what a sight for one having the word of God in his hand, with the command to go and preach! Whose thoughts, with such a scene before them, could remain inactive? truly my heart burned with sympathy. By the time I had viewed the premises silence was restored, and standing in the midst, I began the story of sin, death, immortality, resurrection, judgment, eternity; of Christ our sacrifice, advocate and Saviour. Never did I speak to so attentive, so interesting a company. When I had finished, the brother of the dead said, that his sister when dying proved my words, that three times she had died during the last 24 hours, that twice she had come back and told them she had seen many of her deceased relatives who were not willing to have her come to them and had sent her back; he said she was very dirty (wicked), and prayed to God to forgive and save her; that each time she came back she said the same words. These are the words of my interpreter, as nearly as I can give them. From what I had said of sin and repentance the brother seized on this circumstance as the foundation of a hope, that, by the mercy and grace of God, who delighteth not in the death of a sinner, his sister had been permitted to raise the veil of eterni-

ty, enough to learn the fact that she was a sinner, and needed the forgiveness of God to be prepared to die. Whatever the imagination might have had to do in this case, I know not, but be it as it may, little, or much, it was an occasion of great interest to me; I could but hope that as the gospel had been preached a few times there, that this poor woman had heard a word which had followed her to the gates of death, and had afforded her a little light in the dark valley and shadow of death. And may we not hope further, that the light was sufficient to enable her to see Christ crucified, and the way to him by confession and prayer. How little light is sufficient in such a case, and how little evidence is sufficient ground for hope in such a death I know not, but we do know that he who sinneth without law will be judged without law. God is merciful and delights in matchless displays of mercy.

"This closing scene of the Sabbath affords me a lesson of encouragement; it gives me confidence to believe that the hearts of the living have been made tender, if it affords me no ground of hope for the dead. Jun-deewa, the second in command in the town referred to above, took me by the hand at the close of the meeting, and said I should be welcome, not only Sundays, but any time I wished to talk "God palaver" to the people. This is a cheering change from the last Sabbath; true, it may not last long, but it is good while it does last. It opens the heart to receive some seed."

List of Emigrants,

By the Ship *Banshee*, Capt. *Wingate*, from *Baltimore*, Nov. 9, and *Norfolk*, Nov. 11, 1853.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>				
1	Charles Williamson,	67	Free,	Brickmaker.
2	Amelia " wife	39	do.	
3	Samuel " son	15	do.	
4	Sarah Jane " dtr.	11	do.	
5	Alexina " "	9	do.	
6	Robert T. " son	7	do.	
7	Rachel " dtr.	3	do.	
8	Amelia " " 3 mos.		do.	
9	Moses Smith,	42	do.	Painter.
10	Rachel " wife	29	do.	
11	Moses " Jr.,	20	do.	
12	Joshua " "	15	do.	
13	Rachel " "	14	do.	
14	Israel " "	11	do.	
15	Henrietta " "	9	do.	
16	John " "	6	do.	
17	Catharine " "	1½	do.	
18	Harrison Oliver,	31	do.	Return to Liberia.
19	Hezekiah Wood,	20	do.	do.
<i>Frederick, Md.</i>				
20	Israel Smith,	37	do.	
21	Elizabeth " wife	38	do.	
22	Mary E. " dtr.	5	do.	
23	Ariana " "	2	do.	
24	Isaac Jackson,	28	do.	
<i>King George Co., Va.</i>				
25	Henry Stepner,	22	Slave,	Em. by will of Lewis Cross.
26	Alfred " "	13	do.	do.
27	William " "	25	do.	do.
28	Thornton Yates,	40	do.	do.
29	James Bayley,	13	do.	do.
30	Cornelius " "	11	do.	do.
31	Sydney " "	9	do.	do.
32	Addison " "	7	do.	do.
33	Tulip Stepner,	18	do.	do.
34	Kitty " "	46	do.	do.
35	Ellis " "	11	do.	do.
36	Maria Bayley,	33	do.	do.
37	Mary Stepner,	20	do.	do.
38	Barbara " "	16	do.	do.
39	Margaret Cross,	30	do.	Em. by Elizabeth Cross.
40	Austin Bayley,	1	Free.	
<i>Clarke County, Va.</i>				
41	John Gordon,	45	Slave,	Em. by Dr. Hawes.
42	Eveline " wife	40	do.	Pur. by subscriptions raised by
43	Hannah " dtr.	16	do.	Miss Elizabeth Wormeley.
44	William " son	7	do.	do.
45	Lydia " dtr.	4	do.	do.
46	Lily " "	2	do.	do.
47	Ralph W. " son 7 mos.		do.	do.
<i>Sussex County, Va.</i>				
48	Dennis Barker,	60	do.	Em. by will of John Barker.
49	Wyatt " "	28	do.	do.
50	Daniel " "	30	do.	do.

EMIGRANTS BY THE SHIP BANSHEE.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
51	George Barker,	22	Slave,	Em. by will of John Barker.
52	Moses "	39	do.	do.
53	Edward "	49	do.	do.
54	Stephen W. "	20	do.	do.
55	Allen "	19	do.	do.
56	Joseph "	27	do.	do.
57	Humphrey "	44	do.	do.
58	Stephen B. "	43	do.	do.
59	Peter "	59	do.	do.
60	Louisa "	50	do.	do.
61	Mary "	21	do.	do.
62	Faithy "	26	do.	do.
63	Jane "	26	do.	do.
64	Lydia "	1	do.	do.
65	Collin "	14	do.	do.
66	Eliza "	12	do.	do.
67	Charles "	10	do.	do.
68	Rachel "	9	do.	do.
69	Lilly "	6	do.	do.
70	Fanny "	5	do.	do.
71	Nancy "	4	do.	do.
72	Margaret "	8	do.	do.
73	Ann "	2	do.	do.
74	Davy "	2	do.	do.
75	Lewis "	8	do.	do.
76	Raleigh "	6	do.	do.
77	Jack "	3	do.	do.
78	Simon Eldridge, Washington County, Va.	65	do.	Purchased by his children]
79	William Willoughby,	76	do.	Em. by Mrs. Keywood.
80	Ann "	22	Free,	
81	Thomas "	25	do.	
82	Catharine "	24	do.	
83	William F. "	2	do.	
84	Mary "	12	do.	
85	David "	11	do.	
86	Charles "	6	do.	
87	Elizabeth "	17	do.	
88	Elsey "	10	do.	
89	Eliza Jane Dotton,	25	do.	
90	William "	38	do.	
91	Jane "	25	do.	
92	Susan C. "	7	do.	
93	John W. "	5	do.	
94	David H. "	2	do.	
95	Andrew "	36	do.	
96	Sarah Ann "	20	do.	
97	Elsey Ann "	2	do.	
98	Sarah B. "	4 mos.	do.	
99	James Dunston,	66	do.	
100	Sally "	41	do.	
101	Austin "	18	do.	
102	Jane A. "	14	do.	
103	Earl B. "	7	do.	
104	Bottetout Boyer,	58	Slave,	Purchased by his wife.
105	Thomas Walton,	49	Free,	

EMIGRANTS BY THE SHIP BANSHEE.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
106	Susan Walton,	30	Free.	
107	Nancy "	11	do.	
108	Abram B. "	9	do.	
109	Esther "	7	do.	
110	Sally E. "	6	do.	
111	Thomas "	4	do.	
112	Susan "	2	do.	
113	Marg't Ann "	7 mos.	do.	
114	Sarah Louisa "	13	do.	
115	Viney "	25	do.	
116	William "	2	do.	
117	Dabney Fields	24	do.	
<i>Bedford County, Va.</i>				
118	Abby Cheatwood,	80	Slave,	Em. by will of John Cheatwood.
119	Dolly "	48	do.	do.
120	America "	28	do.	do.
121	Patra "	4	do.	do.
122	Virginia "	2 mos.	do.	do.
123	Caroline "	22	do.	do.
124	Dilcy "	20	do.	do.
125	Edward "	5	do.	do.
126	Maria "	40	do.	do.
127	Charlotte "	13	do.	do.
128	Isabella "	11	do.	do.
129	Julia "	9	do.	do.
130	Pocahontas "	38	do.	do.
131	Thomas "	18	do.	do.
132	Ramsey "	12	do.	do.
133	Peyton "	10	do.	do.
134	Wesley "	6	do.	do.
135	Miranda "	30	do.	do.
136	Jerry B. "	1	do.	do.
137	Richmond "	42	do.	do.
138	Eliza "	7	do.	do.
139	Eliza "	4 mos.	do.	do.
<i>Henry County, Va.</i>				
140	Nancy Mills,	54	Slave,	Em. by William F. Mills, Senr.
141	James " son	26	do.	do.
142	John Q. " "	23	do.	do.
143	Cynthia " dtr.	30	do.	do.
144	Sallie " "	16	do.	do.
145	Greenville " son	17	do.	do.
146	Nath'l H. " "	14	do.	do.
147	Marshall Spencer,	24	Free.	
<i>Fairfax County, Va.</i>				
148	William Burke,	36	Slave,	Em. by Col. R. E. Lee.
149	Rosabella " wife	34	do.	do.
150	Cornelia " dtr.	7	do.	do.
151	Grandison " son	5	do.	do.
152	Alexander " "	3	do.	do.
153	William " " 4 mos.	do.	do.	do.
<i>Hanover County, Va.</i>				
154	Horace Coleman,	42	do.	Em. by Benjamin C. Coghill.
155	Charlotte "	43	do.	do.
156	Edward Johnson,	24	do.	do.
157	Lucinda Coleman,	22	do.	do.

EMIGRANTS BY THE SHIP BANSHEE.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free, or slave.	Remarks.
158	Millicent Coleman,	13	Slave,	Em. by Benjamin C. Coghill.
159	Mariah "	7	do.	do.
160	Sarah "	8	do.	do.
161	Betty Jane "	1	do.	do.
162	Charlotte Jackson,	16	do.	do.
163	Richard Morris,	22	do.	Em. by will of Judith King.
164	Dabney "	24	do.	do.
165	Lucy "	20	do.	do.
166	Rosabella "	1	do.	do.
167	Gilbert Austin, Notoway County, Va.	21	do.	Em. by Nath'l C. Crenshaw.
168	Edmund Jones,	21	do.	Em. by Mrs. C. Jones.
169	Richard " Richmond, Va.	19	do.	do.
170	Philip Woodson, Norfolk, Va,	21	do.	Em. by Frederick Bransford.
171	Daniel Brown, Portsmouth, Va.	45	do.	Em. by his wife.
172	Isaac Rix,	38	Free,	
173	Eliza " wife	30	do.	
174	Martha " dtr.	10	do.	
175	John " son	8	do.	
176	Missouri " dtr.	6	do.	
177	Olivia " "	4	do.	
178	Josephine " Orange County, N. C.	2	do.	
179	Gilbert Kelly,	55	Slave,	Em. by will of John Kelly.
180	Martha "	42	do.	do.
181	Guilford "	17	do.	do.
182	Jarrat " Altica, Indiana.	32	do.	do.
183	Joseph Ladd,	28	Free.	
184	Susan "	17	do.	
185	George W. "	2 mos.	do.	
186	William Brown,	45	do.	
187	Susan "	28	do.	
188	John "	4	do.	
189	Isabella " Vincennes, Ind.	4 mos.	do.	[State.
190	Cornelius Simms,	49	Slave,	Em. by Indiana becoming a Free
191	Elizabeth "	33	Free,	
192	Charles "	18	do.	
193	William "	14	do.	
194	Sarah "	12	do.	
195	George W. "	10	do.	
196	Charlotte "	6	do.	
197	Thomas J. " Princeton, Ind.	4	do.	
198	Jacob Stephenson,	56	Slave,	Em. by Mrs. Stephenson of S. C.
199	Harrison "	14	do.	Em. by D. R. Stephenson of S. C.
200	Robert "	12	do.	do.
201	Charles "	10	do.	do.
202	James W. " Madison, Ind.	8	do.	do.
203	Rev. John McKey,	39	do.	Purchased himself.

EMIGRANTS BY THE SHIP BANSHEE.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Wayne County, Ind.</i>				
204	David Matthews,	37	Free.	
205	Alley "	28	do.	
206	William H. "	12	do.	
207	Frederick "	7	do.	
208	David "	2	do.	
<i>Fayette County, Ky.</i>				
209	William Banks,	49	Slave,	Em. by will of James Wardlaw.
210	Charlotte Washington,	47	do.	do.
211	Jefferson Tilford,	40	do.	do.
212	Jordon "	36	do.	do.
213	Presley Coleman,	38	do.	do.
214	Ellen "	30	do.	do.
215	David "	15	do.	do.
216	Stephen Postlewait,	36	do.	do.
217	Lucy "	34	do.	do.
218	Harvey "	14	do.	do.
219	Farral "	12	do.	do.
220	Caroline "	10	do.	do.
221	Martha "	8	do.	do.
222	Sally "	5	do.	do.
223	Henry Clay "	3	do.	do.
224	Dan'l Webster "	1	do.	do.
225	Jane Lomax,	28	do.	do.
226	Hannah C. "	6	do.	do.
227	Thomas "	4	do.	do.
228	Infant "	4 mos.	do.	do.
229	John Bell,	42	Free.	
230	Mary "	35	do.	
231	John "	5	do.	
232	Louisa "	1	do.	
<i>Logan County, Ky.</i>				
233	Harriett Freeman,	43	Slave,	Em. by will of John P. Freeman
234	Presley "	21	do.	do.
235	Preston "	21	do.	do.
236	Henry "	19	do.	do.
237	Henrietta "	19	do.	do.
238	Charlotte "	18	do.	do.
239	George "	16	do.	do.
240	Benjamin "	14	do.	do.
241	Jacob "	12	do.	do.
242	Henson "	41	do.	do.
243	James "	30	do.	do.
244	Scott "	28	do.	do.
<i>Shelby County, Ky.</i>				
245	Joseph Thomas	50	do.	Em. by will of Oswald Thomas.
246	Derry "	43	do.	do.
247	George "	41	do.	do.
248	Milly "	16	do.	do.
249	Henry Waters,	26	do.	Em. by will of William Waters.
250	William Brown,	40	do.	Em. by Henry Offelte.
251	Lindsley Perry,	22	do.	Em. by will of Jackson Perry
252	Edmond Allen,	50	Free.	
<i>Barron County, Ky.</i>				
253	Lee Payne,	40	do.	

EMIGRANTS BY THE SHIP BANSHEE.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
254	Susan Payne,	34	Free.	
255	Mary J. "	7	do.	
256	Sarah Field,	55	do.	
257	Peter "	22	do.	
258	Betsey "	20	do.	
259	Martha "	18	do.	
260	Wm. H. "	8	do.	
261	Adam Garnett,	9	Slave,	Em. by W. Garnett of Louisville
262	David "	7	do.	do.
<i>Woodford County, Ky.</i>				
263	Mahala Redd,	27	do.	Em. by will of Thos. Bullock.
264	Ann Maria "	1	do.	do.
265	John McAfee,	25	do.	do.
<i>Jessamine County, Ky.</i>				
266	Gabriel Baker,	22	do.	Em. by will of Rich'd R. Daniel
267	Thomas Brown,	21	do.	do.
<i>Nicholas County, Ky.</i>				
268	Leander Gazaree,	61	do.	Em by D. P. Bedinger.
269	Susan "	27	do.	Em. by will of Mrs. Elizabeth Bedinger.
<i>Mechlenburg County, Ky.</i>				
270	Silas Elliot,	36	do.	Em. by—Elliot of Jacksonville,
271	Dinah "	31	do.	Ill.
272	Sally Ann "	9	do.	do.
273	Agnes "	6	do.	do.
274	Mary "	3	do.	do.
<i>Christian County, Ky.</i>				
275	Alexander Cross,	43	do.	[Co., Ky.
276	Martha "	36	Free.	Purchased by friends in Christian
277	James "	7	do.	

NOTE—These 261, (omitting 16 in the foregoing list sent to Cape Palmas by the Maryland Colonization Society,) added to the number previously sent, including 53 by the Isla de Cuba from New York, make 8,041 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

Charitable Bequests.

The following legacies to charitable and religious institutions are bequeathed by the will of the late Russel H. Nevins:

To the New-York Hospital.....	\$5,000
New-York State Colonization Society.....	3,000
American Bible society.....	2,000
American Tract Society.....	2,000
New-York City Tract Society.....	2,000
Demilt Dispensary.....	1,000
New-York Juvenile Asylum.....	1,000
American Female Guardian Society	1,000
Northern Dispensary.....	1,000
Colored Home.....	1,000
American Home Missionary Society	1,000
Union Theological Seminary.....	1,000
Prison Association (for female department).....	1,000
Association for the Relief of Aged and Respectable Indigent Females	1,000
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children.....	1,000

Society for the Employment and Relief of the Poor..... 1,000

Total.....\$26,000

The will is dated November 3d, 1853, and Messrs. Jas. Nevins, David H. Nevins, Frederick Townsend, George Townsend, and the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, are nominated executors. The estate of the deceased is said to be valued at six hundred thousand dollars.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—Mrs. Hannah Bigelow of East Hartford, (widow of the late Wm. Bigelow,) who died on the 16th inst., made the following liberal bequests: Theological Institute, South Windsor, to found two scholarships to be called "Bigelow Scholarships" \$2,000
American Home Missionary Society..... 2,000
American Education Society..... 1,000

Retreat for the Insane, for the support of patients from East Hartford, when there are any who need it.....\$1,000
 Connecticut Branch of the American Tract Society, the income to be applied to the support of colporteurs..... 1,000
 Connecticut Colonization Society.. 1,000
 Congregational Society of East Hartford, the income to be applied to increase the Sunday School Library..... 500
 And the residue of her estate, of whatever nature, after paying a few small legacies to relatives and friends, to the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.—
Hartford Courant.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—Thos. Hanna, whose death we recently noticed, left a number of

liberal bequests to various benevolent and religious institutions throughout the country. The following is a list of the bequests: To the Western Theological Seminary, \$1,000; Foreign Mission of the Associate Reformed Church, \$1,000; Home Mission of the A. R. Church, \$1,000; American Bible Society, \$1,000; American Tract Society, \$1,000; Colonization Society, \$1,000; total, \$6,000.—The deceased directed that the remainder of his property (about \$600,000) should be divided into seven equal parts—an equal portion of which was bequeathed to each of his six children. The remaining part was left to the Presbytery of Monongahela of the Associated Reformed Church, with full power to devote it to objects of benevolence, not overlooking the Theological Seminary or the Missionary cause.
 —*Pittsburg Post.*

Resolutions of the Putnam and Zanesville Auxiliary Col. Society.

PUTNAM, O., Nov. 12, 1853.

At a meeting of the Directors and friends of the Putnam and Zanesville Auxiliary Colonization Society, to take into consideration the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, it was

Resolved, That, after a respectful examination of the subject, the proposed alteration, is, in our opinion, wholly inexpedient, and more especially the proposition to authorize money to be drawn from the Treasury to pay "permanent" delegates, against which we hereby enter our decided protest.

Resolved, That, whereas a "Committee of Correspondence," some three years ago, was appointed for this State, (of which one of our number was one,) from whom we have not heard since its organization, (if indeed it ever has been organized,) that our Secretary be directed to make inquiries of the Secretary of the Parent Society on the subject: and further to suggest to the Secretary, and consult upon the expediency and propriety of forming a *State Society* in Zanesville or Xenia,

or some other place where friends can be found of sufficient ardor to keep it alive.

Resolved, That we deem it expedient, and hereby request the Parent Society, to address the different State Legislatures who have not moved on the subject, and who may be in session at the time of the Annual Meeting, to make liberal appropriations for the cause of colonization, as well as to call upon Congress to acknowledge the independence of Liberia, and do something worthy the nation.

Resolved, That we have increased faith in the wisdom, justice, and expediency of the whole scheme of colonization, and that its success calls forth our unfeigned gratitude to our Heavenly Father.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be directed to forward to the Parent Society the money on hand, (\$160.)

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of the Parent Society, with the request that they be published in the *African Repository*.

By order of the Board,

H. SAFFORD, *Secretary.*

Sailing of the Brig General Pierce.

The brig *General Pierce* sailed from Savannah, Georgia, the 16th ult., with 163 emigrants, of whom 85 were from Tennessee, 15 from Alabama, 56 from Georgia, and 7 from South Carolina—84 males and 79 females in all—107 over and 56 under ten years of age;—126 were sent by masters now living, 16 were lib-

erated by will, and 21 were born free. In the next number of the Repository, we shall publish a complete list of the emigrants; there not being room for it in the present number.

These 163, added to the number previously sent, make 783 emigrants sent to Liberia by this Society during the past year.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 15th of November, to the 31st December, 1853.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker:—	
<i>Calais</i> —Hon. George Downs, \$5,	
Geo. M. Porter, \$2, Rev. Thos.	
S. Lothrop, Unitarian society,	
\$5.....	12 00
<i>Dennysville</i> —Mr. Allen.....	1 00
<i>Eastport</i> —Rev. Wm. T. Dick-	
son, \$1, cash 50 cents.....	1 50
<i>East Machias</i> —S. W. Porter and	
Co., Peter T. Harris, Hon. M.	
J. Talbot, each \$5.....	15 00
<i>Machias</i> —Jacob Longfellow, \$5,	
R. K. Porter, \$2.....	7 00
<i>Ellsworth</i> —Dea. Samuel Dutton,	
\$2, Andrew Peters, Thos. Rob-	
inson, each \$5; Col. J. Black,	
Mrs. J. Black, each \$10.....	32 00
<i>Bangor</i> —Mrs. W. S. Dennett, \$3,	
John Ham, \$10, Mrs. Mary	
Ham, \$5, balance Life Mem-	
bership, Mrs. Mary Ham,	
cash 50 cents.....	18 50
<i>New Castle</i> —Edwin Flye, Eben'r	
Farley, Esq., Wm. Hitchcock,	
J. G. Huston, D. B. Metcalf,	
each \$5; Mrs. Mary Farley,	
Col. J. Glidding, Capt. S. Hen-	
ley, each \$2; Rufus Flye, \$1;	
Mrs. Sarah N. Nickols, be-	
quest to constitute James G.	
Huston a Life Member Am.	
Col. Soc., \$30.....	62 00
<i>Augusta</i> —Edward Fenno, John	
Dorr, Benj. Davis, each \$5;	
Wm. Stratton, \$3, Ed. Dye, \$1	
19 00	
<i>Hallowell</i> —James Sherburn.....	1 00
<i>Gardiner</i> —R. H. Gardiner.....	5 00
<i>Yarmouth</i> —Capt. Joseph Chand-	
ler, by E. Burbank, \$1, Dea.	
Thos. Chase, 50 cents.....	1 50
<i>North Yarmouth</i> —Rev. Caleb Ho-	
bart, 3d payment L. M., Mrs.	
Sarah A. Hobart, \$10, John	
Hamilton, towards L. M., Mrs.	
Sarah A. Hobart, \$1.....	11 50
<i>Freeport</i> —Nathan Nye, Mrs. E.	
F. Harrington, each \$5; \$10	

towards L. M. A. C. S., of	
Mrs. Hannah B. Nye.....	10 00
<i>Brunswick</i> —Prof. T. C. Upham,	
\$5, Pres't L. Woods, \$2, Prof.	
S. A. Packard, \$3, cash \$1... ..	11 00
	208 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

<i>Bristol</i> —From a Friend.....	4 00
By Capt. George Barker:—	
<i>Portsmouth</i> —D. R. Rogers, \$10,	
Miss M. C. Rogers, Ladies of	
North Parish, \$18.....	28 00—
	32 00

VERMONT.

Collections for the Vermont	
Colonization Society, for Novem-	
ber, 1853, by Rev. Wm. Mitch-	
ell:—	
<i>Saxton's River Village</i> —Collection	
in Baptist Church, \$3 47, Geo.	
Perry, \$1, Geo. Leonard, 50 cts.	4 97
<i>Grafton</i> —Rev. M. B. Bradford, J.	
S. Pittingill, Mary Barrett, John	
Barrett, Mariah Foster, each \$1;	
Francis Daniels, \$5, Mrs. L. Dan-	
iels, \$2, Miss J. Nourse, Ma-	
ry Gowin, Cynthia A. Cutter,	
each 25 cts.; David Bancroft,	
50 cts., Harriet Howe, 10 cts..	13 35
<i>Dummerston</i> —Congrega'l Church	
\$6 23, Rev. B. F. Foster, Mrs.	
B. F. Foster, each \$1.....	8 23
<i>Cambridge Port</i> —Collection by	
the Methodist Church.....	2 00
<i>West Townsend</i> —Nathan Pierce,	
J. H. Phelps, each \$1.....	2 00
<i>Townsend</i> —Rev. J. Wood, Mrs.	
L. M. Wood, each \$1; Jane	
G. Wood, 25 cts., Misses C.	
K. Wood, A. L. Wood, each	
6½ cts.; Miss L. D. Salisbury,	
Mrs. P. Franklin, Stephen	
Rice, B. Salisbury, Mrs. B.	
Salisbury, Rev. Horace Fletch-	
er, Evans H. Reed, R. R.	
Rand, Mrs. H. M. Prentiss,	

S. A. Bateau, Irab Holland, each 50 cts.; A. Holbrook, Mr. Livermore, D. D. Rand, L. A. Pierce, Mrs. P. C. Rand, E. A. Morse, W. N. Harris, Mrs. M. Walker, J. Walker, S. D. Winslow, W. H. Joy, I. C. Church, Mrs. S. Gray, each 25 cts.; Friend, 15 cts., John Ames, 12½ cts., Mr. Atherton, 10 cts., N. W. Powers, 20 cts., little Miss Powers, 3 cts., cash 28 cts....	12 03	Boston—Massachusetts Col. Soc.	500 00
Fayetteville—Cong. Church, \$4 75, Rev. C. Whiting, 50 cts.....	5 25		541 00
Brookfield—Contributions of sundry inhabitants of Brookfield to Vermont Col. Society, by L. Wheatley, Esq., viz: Somon Cotten, Esq., \$2, Capt. J. S. Allen, Daniel Bigelow, Col. N. Wheatley, Capt. Reuben Peck, E. Allis, Esq., Capt. John Herrick, 2d, L. Wheatley, each \$1; Hon. Ariel Burnham, Rev. A. Fleming, W. W. Ingalls, Esq., Wm. Chamberlain, Oliver Edson, Julius B. Lyman, Geo. H. Edson, Marshal Edson, Homer Hatch, Esq., Dr. Geo. Davenport, Andrew Wheatley, Mrs. Huldah Wilder, I. Patterson, Phineas Kellogg, Hon. Ariel Burnham, each 50 cts.; Dea. Wm. Wells, T. S. Wells, each 25 cts.....	17 00	RHODE ISLAND.	
Brattleborough—Young Ladies' Missionary Association, by D. Baldwin, Esq.....	21 00	By Capt. George Barker:	
Danville—Legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by Mrs. Sarah Dana, of Danville, Vt., by Charles S. Dana.....	20 00	Tiverton—Rev. D. Andrews, Cong. Church.....	13 00
Middlebury—Part of the legacy of the late Ethan Andrus, deceased, to the Am. Col. Soc., by Peter Starr, Esq.....	295 00	Bristol—Rev. Thos. Shepard, D. D., Cong. Church.....	23 20
	400 83	Pawtucket—Rev. C. Blodget, Cong. Church.....	20 00
MASSACHUSETTS.			56 20
Williamsburgh—Daniel Collins. By Capt. George Barker:—	5 00	CONNECTICUT.	
Lowell—Wm. A. Burke, \$10 in full for a Life membership, and \$10 in part payment for Life membership of Mrs. Catharine French Burke, in all \$20; John Nesmith, \$5; Mrs. M. O. Whipple, 3d payment for Life membership, \$5, S. W. Stickney, \$3, Hon. R. Parker, \$3..	36 00	By Rev. John Orcutt:	
		New Haven—Augustus R. Street, \$30, to constitute Augustus R. S. Foote a Life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Thaddeus Sherman, \$30, to constitute himself a Life member of the Am. Col. Soc., S. Hotchkiss, \$1.....	61 00
		Middletown—Henry G. Hubbard, \$30, to constitute himself a Life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Samuel Russel, \$30, Hon. Eben'r Jackson, Dea. Henry S. Ward, each \$20; Rev. W. Jarvis, A. Russel, Dea. E. Davis, each \$5; Jona. Barnes, Esq., Dr. Woodward, each \$3; Rev. J. L. Dudley; Dea R. P. Rand; Mrs. Richard Rand, Mrs. J. R. Crane, J. L. Smith, F. L. Gleason, D. R. Benham, each \$2, A. Southmayd, Mrs. Dana, each \$1; Others, \$7 33: The Ladies Colonization Society, \$29.....	173 33
		New London—Henry P. Havens, Hartford—Rev. Walter Clarke, D. D.....	25 00
		New Britain—H. E. Russell, C. B. Erwin, each \$5.....	5 00
		Westville—Collection in the Cong. Church.....	10 00
		Stamford—Dea. Betts, \$5, Cash \$1.....	9 00
		Thompson—J. B. Gay, \$5, Mrs. Plank, \$2.....	6 00
		Portland—Collection in the First Cong. Church.....	7 00
		Wallingford—Dr. Andrews, \$5, E. M. Pomeroy and wife, \$2.....	13 00
		Southington—R. Lowry, J. Olney, each \$5; A. P. Pland, \$2, Collection in the Cong. Church \$43 84.....	7 00
		Meriden—Baptist Society, \$5, in full to constitute Rev. Harvey	55 84

Miller a life member Am. Col.
Soc. 5 00
Bloomfield—Collection in the
Cong. Church. 15 00
Hartford—From the State Treas-
ury for transportation to Libe-
ria of four emigrants in the Isla
de Cuba. 200 00

592 17

NEW YORK.

Manhattanville—J. M. Bradhurst 5 00

NEW JERSEY.

Bridgeton—John Chester Jones to
constitute himself a life mem-
ber of the Am. Col. Soc.
By Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer. 30 00
Trenton—Mrs. Esther McIlvaine 1 00

31 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Newville—Nathan Woods, (omit-
ted in the Repository for July
last,) 7 00

Philadelphia—Pennsylvania Col.
Soc. 125 00

132 00

MARYLAND.

Baltimore—From the Maryland
State Colonization Society, for
passage, and support in Libe-
ria, of emigrants from Mary-
land, by the Banshee. 1,050 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Georgetown—C. E. Rittenhouse. 20 00

VIRGINIA.

Sussex County—From Dr. J. R.
Mason, Ex'r of John Barker,
for passage in the Banshee, and
six months' support in Libe-
ria, of thirty emigrants. 1,800 00

From the above emigrants, for
passage and support of one of
their relatives. 60 00

Henry County—From John Prun-
ty, Ex'r of William Mills, for
passage in the Banshee, and six
months' support in Liberia, of
seven emigrants. 420 00

Washington County—From Botte-
tout Boyer, for his passage in
the Banshee, and six months'
support in Liberia. 60 00

Richmond—From the Virginia
Colonization Society for pass-
age in the Banshee, and six
months' support in Liberia, of
emigrants from Virginia, be-
ing amount received from the
State Treasury. 2,200 00

From the Virginia Colonization
Society—a donation to the A.
C. S. 303 50
University of Virginia—A friend
to the cause. 30 00

4,873 50

NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County—From J. Nor-
wood, Ex'r of John Kelly, for
passage in the Banshee, and
six months' support in Libe-
ria, of four emigrants. 240 00

Newbern—Collection in the Rev.
Thomas P. Richard's church,
by Mingo Croom. 14 25

254 25

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston—Miss Elizabeth Jones 5 00

GEORGIA.

Athens—Rev. A. Church, D. D.,
Prof. C. F. McCay, each \$5.. 10 00

Oglethorpe County—From Rich-
ard Hoff, for the passage in the
General Pierce, and six months'
support in Liberia, of fifty em-
igrants. 3,000 00

3,010 00

KENTUCKY.

Danville—From Rev. E. A. Smith,
for passage in the Banshee, and
six months' support in Liberia,
of Rev. A. Cross, wife and
child. 180 00

Frankfort—From the Kentucky
Colonization Society, by Rev.
A. M. Cowan, for passage, and
support in Liberia, of emi-
grants from Kentucky by the
Banshee. 2,795 00

2,975 00

OHIO.

By John C. Stockton, Esq. :
Granville—S. N. Sanford, \$5, A.
Sanford, and C. Sanford, each
\$2 50; a few friends to coloni-
zation, \$3; Thos. McKean
Thompson, Esq, Miss Jones,
B. J. Lowe, Mr. Pritchard, R.
Parsons, J. Linnel, Lydia
Dickinson, Knowles Linnel, J.
L. Bryan, D. Humphrey, D.
H. Austin, S. Wright, jr.,
Talmadge Sanford, A. E. Ro-
gers, Rev. J. Little, William
Thompson, young ladies in G.
Academy, Lemuel Rose, C. L.
Whiting, J. Hall, S. B. San-
ford, each \$1; a few in Mr.

Sawyer's Academy, \$1 74; E. F. Bryan, Wm. Richards, J. L. Huggins, each 50 cents; E. Butler and Mrs. Going, ea. 25 cents.....	37 74	Peninsula—Collection.....	18
Utica—Collection in Rev. McNabb's Church (Methodist,) \$2 50; J. A. Chapman, \$1; Mr. Robinson, Mr. McClelland, J. S. Stephens, J. Guy, L. B. Stephens, T. Birge, ea. 50 cents, M. Montony, J. Parker, James Speakman, and a friend, each 25 cents.....	7 50	Rushfield—Collection.....	2 75
Newark—Hon. L. H. Haughey, \$3, Gen. A. Munsen, \$2, Rev. Wm. Wylie, Rev. J. Mitchell, Rev. Mr. Fry, H. S. Sprague, Mrs. Byers, S. Coming, E. Franklin and Son, J. Schmucker, D. D., Irust R. Eddy, S. O. Anderson, Hon. D. Humphrey, S. J. King, Esq., J. R. Stansberry, Esq., A. Coffee, Esq., Dr. H. Kilymiller, G. F. Moore, Col. Wm. Spencer, Charles Follett, Wm. Parr, J. W. Hanger, B. Briggs, W. Bell, Peter Long, O. H. Miller, Mr. Cunningham, W. Struper, J. L. Berkley, Dr. Jas. Hood, J. L. Preston, J. H. Miller, Jas. Stewart, J. B. Wintermule, Esq., each \$1; others \$1 76.....	39 76	Strongsville—Collection.....	1 94
Dresden—John Thompson, 50 cents, Henry Butler, \$1, his son, 25 cents, Mr. Barron, 50 cents.....	2 25	Northfield—Public collection, by Rev. L. B. Castle.....	11 55
Putnam—Donation from Zanesville and Putnam Col. Soc. by H. Safford, Treasurer.....	160 00		399 25
College Corner—John Buck, \$5, Rev. P. Monfort, \$4, Mrs. C. Gordon, Mrs. S. Lee, each \$5; Mrs. B. Ridenour, J. M. Ridenour, J. P. Kennedy, John McDill, each \$1; James McQuis-ten, \$2.....	25 00	Collections during 1853, by David Christy:	
Xenia—Xenia Colonization Society, \$34.58, Xenia Female Col. Soc. \$14.....	48 58	Norwalk—Mrs. Eliza Baker \$30, to constitute herself a life member; G. T. Stewart, Theodore Baker, John Gardiner, Esqs. each, \$3; C. L. Latimer, Jairus Kennon, C. L. Boalt, Esqs. each \$5; S. Patrick, Rev. A. Newton, Dr. Reed, F. A. Wildman, Platt Benedict, each \$1; J. M. Crosby, 50 cents.....	59 50
Havanna—Charles Cook.....	3 00	Dayton.—Thomas Parrot, Esq., for life member, \$30; Robt. W. Steele, Esq. \$20; J. D. Philips, S. B. Brown, each \$10, Thomas Brown, N. S. Lockwood, E. Brown, Wm. Parrot, Jos. Barnet, P. Odlin, Esq. Mrs. Phebe Steele, ea. \$5; R. R. Dickey, J. D. Loomis, Dr. Haynes, W. J. McKinney, J. McDaniel, C. H. Spinning, each \$3; D. Kiefer, David Osborne, ea. \$2; E. Reaves, D. M. Curtis, each \$1; H. Stoddard, Esq. \$10.....	139 60
Vienna.—Collection in N. S. Pres. Church, \$19, sundry gentlemen \$11.....	30 00	Hillsborough—J. H. Thompson, Esq.....	10 00
Lodi—M. E. Church.....	16 00	Cedarville—John Orr, Esq. for Colonization Society, \$24 66; Rev. H. McMillan, Ref. Pres. Ch. collection \$12; Mrs. Jane Hemphill, for life member, per her husband, \$30.....	66 66
Hudson—Collection.....	13 00	Columbus—Dr. L. Goodale, \$10; J. Ridgway, Robt. Neill, R. W. McCoy, J. Baldwin, each \$5; M. Gooding, D. H. Taft, each \$1.....	32 60
		Delaware—T. W. Powell, \$3; B. Parris, \$2; C. C. Chamberlin, A. Welch, D. T. Fuller, Jas. McElroy, Mr. Campbell, T. Pettibone, B. Dickenson, J. C. Evans, W. Joy, S. M. Little, Judge Williams, each \$1.....	16 00
		Cincinnati—S. P. Bishop, \$20; Jacob Strader, \$25; J. C. Culbertson, Geo. Carlisle, J. Shil-letto, A. M. Taylor, W. W. Scarborough, L. Anderson ea. \$10; G. K. Schoenberger, Esq. \$50; Rufus King, Esq. \$20;	

J. H. Groesbeck, Jas. Taylor, James M. Johnson, T. G. Gaylord, each \$5; Dr. M. Allen, \$20; Rev. J. B. Kilbreth, \$10.	225 00
<i>Chillicothe</i> —William Ross, Dr. Watt, each \$5; Geo. Ruick, \$10; W. B. Franklin, Judge Morris, each \$3; Col. Medary, D. M. Creighton, Alex. Frazer, Dr. Trimble, each \$2; Gen. Worthington, L. Douglass, Judge McClintock, John Reed, Thomas Orr, L. W. Foulke, A. Spencer, each \$1.	41 00
<i>Lancaster</i> —Thos. Ewing, Esq.	15 00
<i>Putnamville</i> —Putnam county, Indiana, H. T. Wakefield, so much towards life membership,	10 00
<i>Piqua</i> —Rev. C. W. Fitch, collection, St. James church.....	2 50
<i>Walnut Hills</i> —Margaret and Maria Overaker, \$30; G. Tichener, \$5.....	35 00
<i>Fairhaven</i> —Rev. J. G. Scouler, collection in Ass. Ref. Church	14 50
<i>Clermont County</i> —Abraham Lemming.....	2 00
<i>Gambia</i> —Rev. J. T. Brooke, D. D., collection in Epis. Church.	46 25
<i>Worthington</i> —Rev. R. J. Black, collection Meth. Epis. Church.	14 44
<i>Hopewell, Preble Co.</i> —Rev. S. W. McCracken, Col. in Ass. Ref. Church.....	31 35
<i>Northfield</i> —Rev. John Andrews, col. in Ass. Ref. Church.....	8 00
	763 20

TENNESSEE.

By Rev. C. D. Smith:	
<i>Morganton</i> —Collection.....	7 60
<i>Louisville</i> —Collections.....	3 23
<i>Maryville</i> —A. M. Wallace, \$5, Rev. Isaac Anderson, D. D. \$5, Rev. Fierding Pope, \$3, Dr. W. S. Porter, \$2, Dr. S. Pride, \$2, J. Y. Smoot, \$1, W. C. Wallace, 50 cents, Mrs. W. Cummings, Jas. D. Caldwell, Sam. T. Bicknell, G. R. Knabe, S. W. Wallace, James Carson, D. W. Ewing, J. Gray Smith, Mrs. C. Saffle, Dr. J. Singleton, J. A. Houston, J. George Wallace, each \$1; J. McCamey, Esq., \$5, Dr. G. Wright, William Cumming, \$1; Wm. McTeer, each \$2, Rev. J. Robinson, \$4, William C. Robinson, William Wallace, James Rorex, A. Kennedy, W. Walker, John	

Eakin, John Eagleton, W. Cox, Colonel J. E. Tool, James M. Tool, H. Bogle, R. S. Cotes, Joseph Armbrister, H. C. Saffle, A. C. Montgomery, Asa Armbrister, J. W. George, G. Taylor, Rev. Mr. Craig, each, \$1; (omitted in the Repository for March last.).....	62 50
	73 33

<i>Nashville</i> —From Col. Montgomery Pell, for passage in the General Pierce, and six months support in Liberia, of thirty-eight emigrants.....	2,015 00
<i>Franklin</i> —From Rev. J. E. Douglass, toward the expenses of twelve emigrants, from the estate of Rev. J. E. Douglass, in the General Pierce.....	300 00
	2,388 33

INDIANA.

<i>Indianapolis</i> —From the Indiana State Treasury, by Rev. J. Mitchell, toward the transportation and support of emigrants from Indiana.....	2,000 00
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ILLINOIS

<i>Jacksonville</i> —E. R. Elliott, by Rev. J. Mitchell.....	100 00
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MISSISSIPPI.

By Rev. C. B. Cleghorn:	
<i>Pine Ridge</i> —Rev. B. H. Williams and lady, \$20, Mrs. M. L. L. Bisland, \$20, James Carson, Jr., \$10, J. F. McCaleb, \$10; \$80, to constitute James Carson, Jr., Thomas Grafton, Esq., and Hon. Samuel Chamberlain, life members of the American Colonization Society.....	80 00
<i>Washington</i> —Jas. Archer, Esq.	25 00
<i>Church Hill</i> —Hon. Robert Y. Woods, \$100. E. G. Woods, Esq., \$50. Judge Jas. Woods, \$25, B. D. Beavin, Esq., \$30; \$205, to constitute themselves life members of the American Colonization Society.....	205 00
<i>Rodney</i> —Mrs. Mary Hunt, \$30, L. H. Drake, Esq., \$25, Dr. C. B. New, \$30; \$85, to constitute themselves life members of the American Colonization Society	85 00
<i>Port Gibson</i> —Wm. Young, Esq., \$200, James Watson, Esq., \$50; \$250, to constitute James W. Watson, Esq., and Miss	

Mary Bertron, Port Gibson, Miss and Mr. John W. Cleg-horn, Keokuk, Iowa, life mem-bers of the American Coloniza-tion Society; Rev. Z. Butler, D. D. \$2.50.....	252 50
<i>Oakland</i> —John Murdock, Esq., \$100, to constitute the Rev. Robert Price, Rodney, Miss., Thomas Affleck, Esq., Wash-ington, Miss., and D. J. Cleg-horn, Blink Bonny, N. Y., life members of the A. C. S.....	100 00
<i>Fayette</i> —Jesse H. Darden, \$20.	20 00
	767 50
<i>Centreville</i> —Collection at Mid-way Church, Amite County, by Rev. William Winans, D.D.	15 00
<i>College Hill</i> —Collection in College Ch. by Rev. L. B. Gaston...	5 00

787 50

MISSOURI.

<i>St. Louis</i> —From Henry Wy-eth, for his passage in the Banshee, and six month's sup-port in Liberia.....	60 00
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NEW BRUNSWICK.

By Captain George Barker:	
<i>St. Stephens</i> —John McAdam...	10 00

EUROPE.

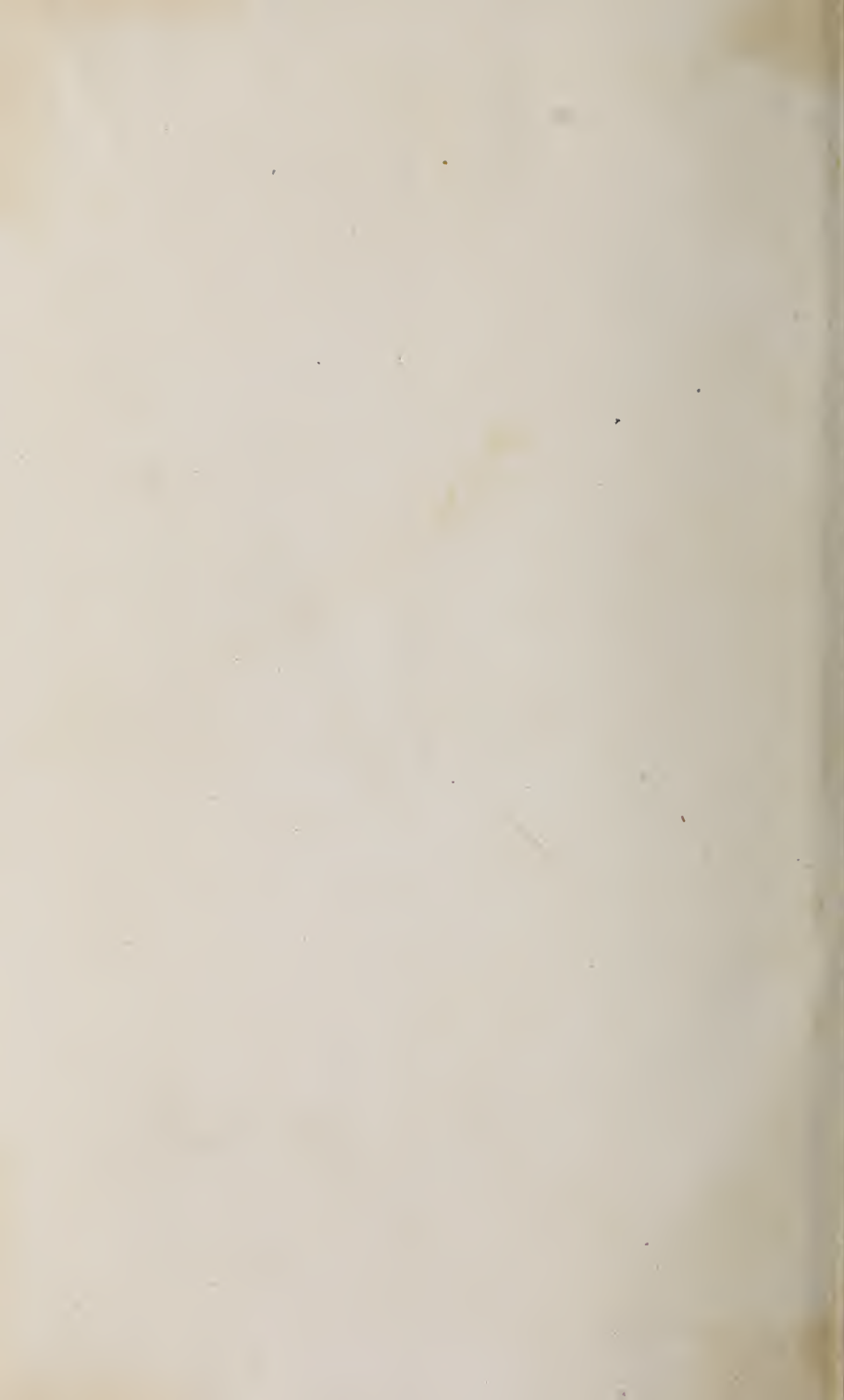
<i>Constantinople</i> —From Rev. Elias Riggs, by Joseph L. Riggs, Esq	10 00
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FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Capt. George Bar-ker:—*Calais*—F. Swan, to Oct. '58, \$5; Daniel Hill, to Oct. '54, \$1; Joseph A. Lee, to Aug. '56, \$3; Dea. S. Kelly, to Feb. 1854, \$1. *Robbinston*—Capt Amaziah Nash, Jas. W. Cox, Thomas Whittemore, each \$1, to Aug. '54, \$3. *Eastport*—Mrs. Nathan Bucknam, Mrs. Anna O. Bucknam, E. H. Anderson, Dea. Geo. A. Peabody, each \$1 to Oct. '54; E. Y. Sabin, Daniel Kilby, each \$1, to July, '54; George Hobbs, to July, 1855, \$1, \$7. *Ellsworth*.—Geo. Herbert, to Oct. 54, \$1; B. Nourse, Z. Smith, each \$1; J. W. and J. D. Jones, to Aug. '56, \$2; Seth Tisdale, to Oct. '58, \$5, \$10. *Sullivan*.—Augustus B. Perry, to Oct. '54, \$1. *Bangor*—Jo-

seph Bryant, to Oct. '54, \$1; J. S. Wheelwright, Amos Jones, each \$1, to Aug '54; E. F. Duren, to Dec. '54, \$1, \$4. *Brewer*—Edward Holyoke, Robert Holyoke, J. Skinner, ea. \$1, to Sept. '54; J. Chamberlain, to Nov. '54, \$2, \$5. *Hampden*—Dea. Benj'n Crosby, to Oct. '55, \$2. *New Cas-tle*—A. S. Austin to Nov. '58, \$5. *Wiscasset*—Rice and Dana, for 1854, \$1; Hon. F. Clark, Wilmot and Wood, ea. \$1, to Nov. '54; Clark and Brooks, for '55, \$1, Miss Ly-dia B. Smith, S. P. Baker, ea. \$2, to Dec. '55; Mrs. Judge Smith, Capt. Patrick Lenox, J. H. Coffin, Jr. each \$1, to Dec. 1855; \$12. *Augusta*—Hon Ruel Williams, Dea. W. F. Hallett, each \$1, to Dec. '54; Daniel Williams, to Nov. '55, \$1; E. A. Nason, to Dec. '56, \$3; J. W. Bradbury, to Jan. '54, \$1. *Hallowell*—A. Masters, to Jan. 1859, \$5; C. Spaulding, to Nov. '54, \$1. *Gardiner*—John Plaisted for '54, \$1; Phineas Pratt, for '54, '55, \$2; Robert Thompson, C. P. Branch, Freeman Trott, ea. \$1, to July '54; Henry B. Hoskins, E. Forsyth, each \$1, to Nov. '54; Dea. Henry Lemon, to Oct. 53, \$1. *Richmond* Derrah and Cox, to July, '54, \$1, R. W. Lawson, to Dec. '54, \$1. *Yarmouth*, Mrs. Sylva-nus Blanchard, for 1353 and 1854, \$2; Mrs. Betsey True, to April, 1854, \$1; Mrs. Rev. Alden, Barnabas Free-man, Esq., Capt David Seabu-ry, each \$1, to Nov '54; Geo. Wood, to Nov. '53, \$1; \$7. *North Yarmouth*—Hon. Wm. Buxton, for 1854, \$1; *Free-port*.—Dr. John A Hyde, for 1854, \$1. *Brunswick*—Dr. J. Lincoln, \$1, to Oct. '54; Capt. Badger, \$1, to Nov. '53, John Rogers to Nov. '55, \$3; A. C. Robbins, to Sept. '54, \$1. *Topsham*—John Barron, to Dec. '54, \$1. *East Machias*—P. S. J. Talbot, to Oct. '58, \$5. *Limerick*—Rev. D. Freeman, \$1, to Nov. 1853, by Charles M. Freeman. *Cumberland*

Centre—Rev. Joseph Blake, \$2, to May, 1854.....	107 00	Montgomery.—Henry Hunter, to July, 1854, \$4. Gunter's Landing.—Hon. Lewis Wyeth, \$1, for 1854.....	6 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Bristol—W. Green, to Oct. 1854, \$1; Harriet Maria Cavis, to Nov. '54, \$1, \$2. Hanover—Jonathan Freeman, to Jan. 1857, \$5....	7 00	LOUISIANA.—Monticello.—W. H. Roane, to Sept. 1854, \$1 02. Ashwood.—Rev. Edward Burts, \$5, to Jan. 1859; S. V. Marshall, \$2 50 to July '56, \$7 50.	8 52
VERMONT.—Saxton's River—Mrs. L. Smith, to Jan. 1855.....	5 00	KENTUCKY.—Maysville.—James Artus, for 1853, \$1 Harrodsburgh—Mrs Maria Davis, for 1851, \$1. Louisville—B. B. Crump, for 1854, \$1. Rock Creek.—John Waring, for 1852, '53, \$2. Midway—Rev. H. S. McElroy, \$1, for 1854.....	6 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—Williamsburg—Daniel Collins, for 1853, \$1. Granby.—Reuben R. Eastman, to Jan. 1856, \$5. By Capt. Geo. Barker:—Lowell.—John Rogers, \$2, to Oct. 1854, H. G. F. Corliss, J. G. Carney, G. W. Carlton, B. F. French, ea. \$1, for 1853, \$6. By Rev. Joseph Tracy:—Auburn.—Benjamin Wiser, for 1852, \$1. Beverly.—Mrs. C. P. Doyle, \$1, to Dec. 1854, Dea. John Safford, for 1852 and '53, \$2, \$3. Manchester—Isaac Allen, \$1, to Dec. 1854. Boston.—Redding and Co. \$1, to Dec. 1854, E. B. Pratt, \$1, for 1853, \$2. South Amherst.—Col. S. D. Watson, \$2, to July, 1852....	21 00	OHIO.—Columbus—Mrs. Eleanor W. Campbell, to Nov. '54, \$1. Bolivar—David Yant, on account \$3.....	4 00
CONNECTICUT.—Mystic Bridge.—J. L. Denison to Aug. '54, \$1. Deep River.—Alpheus Starkey, \$1, to Sept. 1853. Wallingford—Rev. E. R. Gilbert, \$1, to Dec. '54; L. Lewis, \$2, to June, 1854, \$3.....	5 00	INDIANA.—Lynville.—Alexander Morton, \$2, for '53 and '54....	2 00
NEW JERSEY.—Trenton—Mrs. Esther McIlvahn, for 1854....	1 00	MISSISSIPPI.—Churchhill—By Rev. E. B. Cleghorn:—Mrs. Olivia Dunbar, \$2, to Jan. 1856. Natchez—Mrs. Jos. D. Shields, \$1 to Jan. 1855. Washing'on—Thomas Affleck, \$2, to Jan. 1856, Dr. C. T. Chamberlain, \$1, to Jan. '55, John McCallum, \$10, to Jan. 1864, Gerard Brandon, \$5. to Jan. '59, \$18. Port Gibson—Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, \$6, to Jan. 1860, A. W. Hodge, Esq., \$3 50 to June, 1857, Mrs. Chaplain and family, \$10, to Jan. 1864, \$19 50. Fayette.—Capt C. S. Coffey \$5, to Jan. 1859, John P. Darden, \$2 50, to July, 1856, \$7 50. Columbus.—James Hayden, for 1853 '54, \$2.....	50 00
PENNSYLVANIA.—Carlisle—Mrs. Susan H. Thorn, for 1854....	1 00	MISSOURI.—Boonville—Jordan O' Bryan, for 1853.....	1 00
MARYLAND.—Baltimore—Henry Patterson for 1854.....	1 00	CHOCTAW NATION.—Doaksville—Rev. C. Kingsbury, S. Colbert, Capt. R. M. Jones, each \$1, for 1854.....	3 00
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NORTH CAROLINA.—Fayetteville—John H. Scott, for 1853.....	1 00	NEW BRUNSWICK.—St George—A. H. Gillmor, to Oct. 1854..	1 06
GEORGIA.—Savannah—Quincy Frasher, \$1, to Oct. 1854, Charles Orms, \$2, for 1854 and '55, \$3. Milledgeville—Mrs Charlotte S. Doggett, \$1 to Sept. '54.....	4 00		
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